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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

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CONTINENTAL LITERATURE IN 1878.

BELGIUM.

THE branch of literature most cultivated in Belgium is the history of the nation, especially since 1830. During the year that has now almost ended the prize of 25,000 francs, founded by King Leopold the Second, for the best work dealing with Belgian history, has been awarded to M. Alp. Wauters, Keeper of the Records of Brussels. His book is entitled 'Les Libertés Communales,' and is an essay on their origin and early development in Belgium, in the North of France, and on the banks of the Rhine. The indefatigable Théod. Juste has brought out yet another series of works. He has related the lives of three statesmen who contributed to found the kingdom of Belgium (Eug. Defacqz, Joseph Forgeur, and Baron Liedts), and in two other volumes he has written an account of the singular revolutions of 1789 in Belgium and the bishopric of Liège. MM. Feys and Vande Casteele have just completed their excellent 'Histoire d'Oudenbourg,' an ancient commune in the neighbourhood of Bruges. The book is an enduring monument of erudition and patient research. M. Alp. Vandenpeereboom has issued the first volume of 'Ypriana,' curious notices, studies, and documents concerning his native city of Ypres, the old Flemish city which, down to the close of the fourteenth century, was the rival of Ghent and Bruges. A new edition, rewritten by a young scholar who has lately died, M. Cam. van Dessel, has appeared this year of the great work of Schayes, 'La Belgique et les Pays Bas avant et pendant la Domination Romaine.' M. Nap. de Pauw has published an interesting volume on the 'Conspiration d'Audenarde en 1342,' at the time when Flanders was ruled by Jacques van Artevelde, the friend of Edward the Third. M. Ch. Potvin has compiled a biography of that important personage of the fifteenth century, Ghibert de Lannoy, and published his works. Lannoy, a man too little known, was at once a traveller, a naturalist, and a diplomatist in the service of the Dukes of Burgundy, Philip the Good and Charles the Bold. M. Louis Hymans has undertaken a most useful work, which he has entitled 'Histoire Parlementaire de la Belgique de 1831 à 1880.' It will contain a most exact résumé of the debates of the Belgian Senate and the Chamber from the accession of Leopold the First down to the year which will witness the fêtes intended to

celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the kingdom. The collections of documents serving to illustrate the annals of the nation grow yearly larger. M. L. Gilliodts van Severen has printed 'L'Inventaire des Chartes' belonging to the rich archives of Bruges, and comprising documents dating from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. It is, like all the previous publications of this eminent antiquary, an excellent collection. His learned colleague at Ypres, M. Diegerick père, has brought out the fourth volume of records of the sixteenth century which are in the archives at Ypres. MM. Stanislas Bormans, N. L. Leclercq, Comte Th. de Limburg-Stirum, and Léop. Devillers have given to the world several other collections of important papers. M. Edm. Poulet has commenced publishing the 'Correspondance du Cardinal Granville (1565-1585),' who played so great a part in the religious troubles of the Netherlands.

To the domain of ancient history belongs an excellent work on 'Le Sénat sous la République Romaine,' by Prof. P. Willems, of Louvain. The first volume, all that has yet appeared, has been well received in Germany, the home of studies relating to Roman and Greek antiquity. Another professor at the same university, M. G. de Harlez, has produced the third volume of his remarkable translation of the 'Zend-Avesta.'

Several volumes of French verse have been issued in Belgium this year. More especially worthy of mention are 'Aux Champs et dans l'Atelier,' by an artisan, M. Félix Frenay, poems full of feeling and inspiration, and the remarkable *début* of a very young lady, Mlle. Marie Nizet. Her book, entitled 'Romania,' contains a series of pieces in honour of that country, and is distinguished by uncommon originality and local colour. Death has deprived Belgium of her best novelist, Madame Caroline Gravière. Worthy of mention are 'Le Directeur Montaque,' by D. Keiffer, and the new editions of the works of Eug. Gens and the late André van Hasselt. M. F. Faber has written a 'Histoire du Théâtre Français en Belgique' from its origin to our day, after inedited documents reposing in the general archives of the kingdom. M. Edg. Baes has treated, in a monograph crowned by the Belgian Academy, of 'Le Séjour de Rubens et de Van Dyck en Italie'; and M. Edm. Vander Straeten has issued volume four of his work, 'La Musique aux Pays Bas avant le XIX^e Siècle.' It consists of documents hitherto unpublished, and annotated by the compiler, regarding composers, virtuosos, theorists, operas, motets, national airs, schools of music, &c.

M. F. Laurent, the learned jurist of the University of Ghent, has just finished the thirty-second and last volume of his celebrated 'Principes du Droit Civil.' In the four volumes of his 'Cours Élémentaire de Droit Civil' he presents an abridgment of this masterpiece. M. O. de Meulenaere, judge at the Tribunal of Bruges, has brought out the third and fourth volumes of his translation of the great German work of R. von Ihering, 'The Spirit of the Roman Law in the Different Phases of its Development,' and M. Louis Borguet has translated the interesting lectures of Lord Acton on 'The History of Liberty in Ancient and Christian Times.'

In philology may be mentioned the 'Gram-

maire Pratique de la Langue Sanscrite,' by C. de Harlez, and the fourth edition of the celebrated 'Dictionnaire Étymologique des Langues Romanes,' by Diez, revised by the King's librarian, Aug. Scheler. To this science further belongs an original treatise, by Prof. J. Delbœuf, of Liège, styled 'Lafontaine et l'Enseignement de la Langue Maternelle.'

Among the books which deserve to be particularly noticed by all who take an interest in Belgium are 'Les Banques Populaires et les Sociétés de Crédit en Belgique,' by M. Julien Schaar, and the elaborate description of the monuments, cities, scenery, &c., of our country edited by Prof. van Bommel, and published under the title of 'Belgique Illustrée,' with the aid of several of the best writers and most able engravers we possess.

To terminate the account of books written in French, we may call attention to two works, written by MM. Em. Banning and É. de Laveleye, under the same title, 'L'Afrique Centrale et la Conférence Géographique de Bruxelles.' You are aware how much attention the task of civilizing the "Dark Continent" excites in Belgium since King Leopold the Second put himself at the head of this benevolent movement.

Flemish literature has lost in 1878 a distinguished philologist, Bormans, and one of its best poets, Frans de Cort, who was cut off in the maturity of his life and powers; but it counts a new prose writer, who promises to take a high place among authors. He uses the pseudonym of Wazenaar (i.e., native of the Pays de Waas between Ghent and Antwerp). His first book, called 'Een Vlaamsche Jongen' ('A Flemish Boy'), is a sort of autobiography, showing lack of experience, yet truly original, and containing most successful sketches of Flemish manners. The author does not spare the Catholic clergy, who in the villages of Flanders join without disguise in the struggles of political parties.

Some novelists of assured reputation, such as MM. Slecckx, Aug. Snieders, and Ecevisse, continue the publication of their complete works ('Volledige Werken'). Others, like the illustrious Hendrik Conscience, Madame Courtmans, Gust. Segers, and Teirlinck-Styns, have written new books more or less remarkable. Some collections of rather insignificant verse have been issued by MM. de Coninck, Van Eyck, Sevens, and Bultynck. The Willems-Fonds, pursuing its aim of enlightening the country population in Flanders, has brought out this year the third edition of its 'Manual of Hygiene for all Classes' ('Handboek van Gezondheidsleer voor alle Standen'), written by Dr. C. A. Fredericq, as well as a *Jaarboek*, containing some curious dissertations; among others, an account of a terrible trial for heresy, which took place at Ghent in 1560-61, and an article on Shakspeare and Charles Lamb's 'Tales from Shakspeare,' by M. Slecckx. The students of Ghent University have again produced their *Studenten-Almanak*, which for many years past has been issued under the patronage of the "t Zal wel gaan" (Ca ira!) Club, and is always animated by manly patriotism and an ardent love of progress and liberty.

As regards national history we have nothing to mention, except some very indifferent books by MM. Everaert, Jan Bouchery, Frans de Potter, Broeckart, and others. Two pub-

lications of bibliophiles deserve to be specially mentioned. Prof. Heremans, the philologist, has reprinted the dramatic pieces produced at the famous competition at Ghent in 1539, which were put on the 'Index,' and hold a curious position in the history of the Reformation in the Low Countries. M. Max. Rooses, Keeper of the magnificent Musée Plantin at Antwerp, has published the diary kept by Jean Moretus II. as Dean of the Guild of St. Luke (1616-1617). This corporation comprised the painters, the sculptors, the printers, &c. The greater part of the revenues of the corporation was spent, it would seem, in eating and drinking.

The city of Antwerp celebrated in 1877, as your readers are aware, the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of her most illustrious son, Peter Paul Rubens. On that occasion the Communal Council offered a prize for the best history of Antwerp painting—a prize that has been divided between two competitors, M.M. Max. Rooses and J. Vanden Brande, the Assistant-Keeper of Records at Antwerp. These gentlemen have this year begun publishing their voluminous prize essays. Both are entitled 'Geschiedenis der Antwerpsche Schilderschool' ('History of the Antwerp School of Painters'). Both are works of high merit, and they have been favourably received in Belgium and Holland.

ÉMILE DE LAVELEYE.—PAUL FREDERICO.

BOHEMIA.

1878 has produced some results at once notable and enjoyable. To begin with the most pleasant, I may first call attention to a series of poems which bear the name of Jaroslav Verchlický. Far the most successful of these is 'Duch a Svet' ('Mind and World'),—echoes of the primeval world, Greek inspirations, some legends of the Middle Ages, modern problems, together with an epilogue, 'Neznámým Bohum' ('To the Unknown Gods'), all remarkable for depth of thought and splendid diction, in many passages recalling the style of Victor Hugo, whom Verchlický obviously takes for his chief model, being more especially influenced by 'La Légende des Siècles.' There is more description of scenery, and there is less lucidity, in the second collection by the same writer, 'Symphonies.' In the third volume, 'A Year in the South,' he celebrates Italy in a series of pictures of the people and country. Finally, he has published a masterly sketch of 'Recent French Poetry.' To be sure this consists chiefly of translations, but they are translations superior to the originals, inasmuch as French metrists only count the syllables, while in Bohemian these are measured, and thus is introduced the charm of a real rhythm; at the same time, all the refinements of French rhyme and the French strophe are reproduced with astonishing fidelity. These four volumes, which form such a considerable addition to his previous publications, give Verchlický a foremost place among the living poets not of Bohemia only, but of Europe. If he has not yet essayed the highest form of poetry, the drama, still he has shown that he possesses a necessary condition of artistic excellence, a rich and lively fancy, and his countrymen look forward with interest to the further evolution of his singular abilities. Of other volumes of verse the most successful has been Neruda's 'Pisně Kosmické'

('Cosmic Songs'), variations on the primeval theme of the sidereal heavens. Young writers try their strength in Kratochvíl's collection of verses called *Vmlzinách*, in the almanac *Máj*, which introduces many new names, and in *Nitra*, an annual published in North Hungary, and remarkable as the only note of Slavonic song that still makes itself heard there. The beautiful work by T. Vymazal, 'Slavonic Poetry,' contains in the two volumes that have been published the poetry of the Servians of Lusatia, the Wends, and the Poles. To dramatic literature belong W. Kramar's 'Satan,' a sort of mystery play in elevated, measured language; and further, sundry productions which, designed for the theatre only, not for the closet, are rather effective, like the 'Černé Duše' ('Black Souls') of Stroupeznický. The most notable as a poem is the 'Syn Cloveka' ('Son of Man') by Jerabek. The plot of the piece turns on the Categorical Imperative of patriotism, and it contains truly powerful and dramatic scenes such as are rare in literature. There has also been published the first volume of the collected works of Halek, a poet by grace of God, who died four years ago. The book is a treasure of genuine poetry, such as foreigners who designedly or undesignedly ignore Slavonic literature little dream exists. In fiction, a branch of literature sedulously cultivated, I can mention only the most striking books. These are 'Vlastencové z Boudy' ('The Patriots of the Strolling Theatre'), a highly instructive sketch of art and national life in Bohemia; the lively and fanciful 'Romančettos' of Arbes; 'The Humorous Tales and Pieces' of Svatopluk Cech; the tender and idyllic studies 'Příbuzní' ('The Relations'), by Madame S. Podlipská; Jirasek's popular 'Tales from the Mountains'; F. Schulz's 'Starý Pán z Domasie' ('The old Lord of Domasie'); Zeman's 'Nedokončený obraz' ('The Unfinished Picture'), and Schubert's 'King George Podiebrad.' I leave unnoticed a number of minor tales for popular reading and young people.

The most important of historical publications is the 'History of Prague.' 'Prague c'est la Bohême,' and a history of Prague is a history of Bohemia, of which this book gives a magnificent picture. The new instalment deals with the period of Bohemia's greatest glory, the years 1419-1435, an age of heroes, full of important state affairs and piquant episodes. It is the epoch of the struggle maintained by the Hussites under Ziska and Procopius against the Emperor Sigismund and the crusading hosts of Europe—a fight for freedom of conscience and independence, as various in its ups and downs as the Wars of the Roses, but possessing a moral grandeur of which they present no trace. To this interesting time also belongs 'The Report about Master Jerome of Prague and a Chronicle relating to John Ziska,' edited from an old manuscript by J. Goll. One of the incidents in our history that had the most important consequences is described by A. Rezek in his work, 'The Election and Coronation as King of Bohemia of Ferdinand I. of Austria.' A melancholy picture, yet one essential to the understanding of the present state of affairs in Bohemia, is unfolded by K. Adamek's 'Doba Poroby' ('The Time of Humiliation'), the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; two hundred years of proselytizing and depopula-

tion. A practical handbook to 'The History of the Austrian Monarchy' has been begun by Justin Prásek. The volume of travel entitled 'For Liberty' is written with all the fire of youth by J. Holecek, who, in his enthusiasm for the cause of the downtrodden races inhabiting the Balkan peninsula, went thither and took part in the fighting, and now describes what he saw. An eminently striking work is 'The Poetical Traditions of the Thracians and Bulgarians,' published by Prof. Geitler, of Agram, which is based upon Verkovich's 'Veda Slovená' and the same scholar's hitherto unprinted collections, and also on the compiler's own investigations. It is an unsuspected world of most remarkable national poetry, and contains hundreds of thousands of verses. The stream of story mounts back to Orpheus! A peculiar favour of fortune has preserved for us in the forests of Rhodope a highly developed system of religion and popular knowledge, orally handed down from the ancient Thracians. Upon the top of this has been deposited a similarly interesting layer of ancient heathen Slavonic ideas. The theories on the subject differ widely, and the discussion is far from an end—in fact, only begun. It is, however, certain that the subject is far from being generally known, and has not been sufficiently attended to.

In philosophy I have to mention, besides books of minor importance, the third volume of Cuper's work on the religions and philosophies of Eastern Asia, a treatise of which I have already spoken in previous years. In the 'Poetica' of J. Durdík an attempt has been made to provide not only the elementary 'Course,' as it is called, but to frame a real aesthetic of the poet's art, as logical and consistent as possible, and based upon the scientific principle of form. In order to give some idea of the state of the other sciences I shall just name the most important publications. These are the first volume of the elegant treatise on the Infinitesimal Calculus, by Prof. Studnicka; the 'Crystallography' of Krejčí; a 'Chemistry for Advanced Students,' by Prof. Safarik; and the treatise on pathology and therapeutics which the Association of Bohemian Physicians are bringing out under the editorship of Prof. Eiselt.

In this brief account I have passed over works for schools as well as those intended merely for the masses. The number of popular books that are brought out is a striking sign of the diffusion of education, and they form a large, perhaps too large a part of our literature. Upon the whole there is a decided increase, especially in the last twelve months, in our intellectual productiveness, and of the 'minor nationalities' the Czechs are making the most visible literary progress. What is chiefly lacking is more attention on the part of foreigners to what we are doing: an attention that upon many grounds we deserve—on account of our past history, our present civilization, and the actual achievements of our authors in poetry and science. J. DURDÍK.

DENMARK.

In the midst of commercial depression our literary harvest is, like our crops, abundant. Indeed, of a considerable number of books in various branches I shall be unable to make mention in a brief summary like

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the present; but some important peculiarities deserve mention at the outset. These are, a comparatively greater activity in regard to the drama; an unwonted abundance of works, many of them valuable, treating of popular philosophy, especially religious philosophy, and the history of literature; finally, an evident endeavour to be national.

To begin, the three great writers whom we have lost of recent years are all represented in the booksellers' catalogues of the year: Hans Christian Andersen by an attractive and, in many respects, important collection of his letters, written during a long series of years to all sorts of people; the distinguished lyric poet Christian Winther by a dainty volume of 'Posthumous Poems,' many of them precious; lastly, Fr. Paludan-Müller by the first instalment of a collected edition of his poems. This is the first complete edition of them.

Of the younger living poets Holger Drachmann has for several years attracted the most attention, thanks to his genuine originality and his untiring productiveness. The sea, with its manifold and changeable aspects, and the human life attaching to it, constitute the peculiar domain of this writer, and both of the works he has issued this year are devoted to this theme. In 'Paa Søndags Tro og Love,' which is mostly written in prose, he gives a series of sketches, pictures, and types of the life of Danish fishermen that are remarkable alike for fidelity to nature and artistic finish. Drachmann has in these descriptions entered on a new path, and his creations stand on a par with the best "village tales" of German and Scandinavian literature. His 'Sange ved Havet' deal partly with our Northern shores, partly with Venice, and have, by their beautiful and original descriptions as well as by the bold and yet melodious rhythms, excited universal admiration. Even before these volumes appeared, at the close of last year, Drachmann had published a tiny work that achieved still greater popularity, owing chiefly to its patriotic enthusiasm, and independently of its poetic merits, which, however, I am not disposed to deny. This book, called 'Derovre fra Grønsden,' contained sketches of a visit to Als and Dybbøl, and was the first serious attempt to deal poetically with our last ill-starred war and its recollections. In six months it went through seven or eight editions, and one of the pieces it contains, a *Carmen Amæbarum* of the maidens of Sleswick, has been set to music by several composers, and has penetrated into all ranks of the people.

Of other poetry there is little: I need only mention a couple of collections of pretty lyrics by H. V. Kaalund and Chr. Richard, and an epic, 'Massudith,' by C. Andersen.

All the richer is the supply of novels and tales. Many of them are of no great value; but there are several praiseworthy pieces of work, some of which contain much that is really new. Almost all of them are national in their contents and tendency, treating, of course in very opposite and varied ways, different portions of past and present life. One of the most remarkable and peculiar is Schandorph's 'Uden Midtpunkt.' It is a clear and incisive picture, often painted in very decided colours, of the views prevalent twenty years ago in various classes of Danish society, and of the opposition between new and old ideas. The hero is a young man of that time, who is naturally

well endowed, and has an ill-regulated enthusiasm for freedom and humanity, but lacks all capacity for action. The book is certainly no masterpiece; yet it is the author's first attempt, on a large scale, at this style of writing, and as such it is promising. Our literature is by no means rich in books of this sort. 'Om Bord og i Land,' by W. Carstensen, consists of short tales full of healthy humour, dealing with the life of our sailors. 'Kongsbrydens Fostersøn,' by the writer who takes the *nom de plume* of Henning Fox, is a story from Danish history in the eleventh century, and does not lack cleverness and liveliness. 'I Bølgegang' is a tale also published under a pseudonym, 'Vetulus'; while 'Hvem af De To' is the production of a young lady, Rosalie Rosenfeld. Both of the latter novels select their characters from our present life, and both show powers of observation and description, but also—especially the last—great faults in the delineation of character and a lack of observance of proportion in the use of materials. Older authors have not been idle: H. F. Ewald has issued 'New Stories,' and a larger work, 'Blanca,' which, however, cannot compare with his earlier historical tales. On the other hand, a volume of short pieces, under the title of 'Folk i Nød,' by Carit Etlar, forms a delightful addition to the long series of entertaining writings with which this popular novelist has enriched our literature during the last forty years. The remaining novelties must be briefly mentioned: Gerson, 'From Life,' a series of little sketches; Budde, 'Minor Tales,' third series; Elisabeth Martens (a pseudonym), 'From Past and Present'; Zacharias Nielsen, 'Two Village Tales'; and M. Günther, 'Two Stories.' Finally, there have just appeared 'Pictures of the Present,' by the anonymous author of a romance styled 'Jason with the Golden Fleece,' that was published two years ago, and a collection of 'Danish Fairy Tales from unprinted Sources,' by Svend Grundtvig.

In original dramas we are somewhat richer than formerly. A couple of pieces have enjoyed a success upon our boards such as of late years only the plays of the Norwegian poets could boast of. One of them, called 'Ambrosius,' is the work of Prof. Molbech, well known as a lyric poet and a skilful translator. It is a pleasant picture of the manners of the last century, and represents an episode in the life of the poet Ambrosius Stub. The other is an opera, 'Drot og Marsk,' by Chr. Richard, in which the tragic history of the Danish king Erik Glipping (in the thirteenth century), whom his sorely injured vassal, Marsk Stig, murdered—a theme often handled—is again treated. The success of the piece is in a large measure due to the lovely music by P. Heise. Both dramas have been printed, and have already passed through several editions. The same incident that forms the basis of the opera has been made the subject of a tragedy by Prof. Henrik Scharling, a theologian who is much addicted to *belles-lettres*; but his drama has not been performed, and, having been severely handled by the critics, has given rise to much unpleasant controversy. I have further to mention a one-act comedy in verse, 'A Young Man,' by Joh. Helms, and a tragedy, 'Erik the Fourteenth, King of Sweden,' the first work of a young author, Babnson, which was lately acted for the first time, and has just been printed.

The additions to books dealing with the history of our literature and culture are not inconsiderable. Kr. Arentzen has finished, with the eighth volume, his exhaustive treatise upon the two poets Baggesen and Oehlenschläger. A work upon the political poetry of the three Northern realms during the Revolutionary period (1789-1804) has been put forth by Fr. Bajer; it is marked by a strong Scandinavian and national tendency. A later period of our literary and political life has been charmingly dealt with by Otto Borchsenius, under the title of 'From the Forties' (of this century). A sort of supplement to this work is supplied by the 'Political Portraits' from our latest parliamentary life, by Topsoe, the editor of the Liberal organ *Dagbladet*. Studies on older Danish authors have appeared—by Paludan, on Holberg's poem 'Niels Klim,' and by Winckel Horn, on the collector of proverbs Peder Syv. Stolpe has begun an interesting 'History of Danish Newspapers down to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century.' All these publications deal with Danish matters. On the other hand, Georg Brandes takes Esaias Tegnér for the theme of a notable book, in which this well-known critic displays his usual insight and power of exposition, presenting an enthralling picture of the character and literary qualities of the celebrated Swedish poet. Still this monograph is not quite equal to Brandes's former writings, a fact partly to be attributed to the subject not being suited to his peculiar method. A book by the same author about Lord Beaconsfield has just appeared. To other departments of the history of culture belong the following: a 'History of Pædagogik,' by H. Trier; a mythological inquiry, 'About the Stone of Redemption,' by F. L. Grundtvig; a couple of small tractates on the history of foreign art by Jules Lange and Baumann; and a 'Dictionary of Danish Artists,' by Ph. Weibach.

Last year some of our younger students of history clubbed together to edit the numerous unprinted "sources" of Danish history. The first instalment of their undertaking has appeared: 'The Registers of King Frederick I.' Johannes Steenstrup has written a treatise (which forms the second volume of a larger enterprise) on 'The Expeditions of the Danes against Western Europe in the Ninth Century,' a work marked by thoroughgoing and original research; a young author, Aagaard, a 'History of the Wars between England and France in the Middle Ages.' Of the *Historical Annual* the second yearly volume has come out, and contains many valuable contributions.

In philosophy and religion the most important production is the 'Christian Ethics' of Bishop Martensen, which has been completed by the issue of two portly volumes: the first "General Division" came out two years ago. The author has for years been known, both inside of, and outside of, theological circles, as a thorough and accomplished thinker and an admirable writer. In this treatise he endeavours to effect some sort of reconciliation between the spirit and demands of orthodox Christianity and of purely secular culture and the movements which arise out of it, and to smooth away the many points of difference. There is a great deal of able reasoning in the book, and there are remarks on all aspects of life that will interest readers of every school of thought; but the main endea-

your of the author has, as may easily be supposed, not been attained, and his conclusions are in many respects open to attack. The Bishop has called forth several answers, the most important of which is a comprehensive work, 'Foes of the Talmud,' by the Copenhagen Rabbi Wolff, an eloquent defence of Judaism against the assertions of Martensen, and also of other clergymen. Wolff's treatise has, in its turn, given rise to a hot controversy that is still raging. Other valuable publications in religion and philosophy are: Heegaard, 'On Intolerance, especially in Matters of Religion'; Rasmus Nielsen, 'Prophecies Old and New'; some lectures on 'Moral Philosophy,' a posthumous work of the respected Prof. Sibbern, who died some years ago; finally, an interesting tractate, written in a rationalistic spirit, by an author who takes the *nom de plume* of Theodorus, on the insoluble question, 'Death and Immortality.'

Finally, I may briefly mention that a large number of translations from foreign languages have appeared of books both important and unimportant.

VIGGO PETERSEN.

FRANCE.

If we take an impartial survey of French literature during the year just closing, we cannot help being struck by the continued and wholesome activity displayed in the various branches of intellectual progress. Philosophy, history, philology, natural science, have all a rich harvest of excellent works to boast of, and the only symptoms of weakness discernible are to be found in those regions where imagination and fancy reign supreme: poetry, novels, and the drama.

To begin with philosophy, as our neighbours would style it, or rather metaphysics, I do not observe yet any signs of a successful reaction against the doctrines of the new school of thought, whether we call it by the name of Positivism, Materialism, or Determinism. The banner once so brilliantly raised by M. Cousin seems to have been ignominiously dropped, and the only representatives of eclectic spiritualism are M. Caro, M. Fouillée, M. Martin, and M. Janet. The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, with an impartiality which I cannot praise too much, opens its pages equally to M. Jules Soury's elegantly written but bold declamations against revealed religion—nay, against religion of every kind—and to M. Caro's searching critique of modern freethinkers ('Le Pessimisme au XIX^e Siècle'). M. Caro's sketches of Schopenhauer and his school show a thorough acquaintance with the recent evolutions of metaphysical literature on the other side of the Rhine. M. Fouillée had already devoted a remarkable volume to an inquiry into the principles of *determinism*; he now takes up the question from the historical rather than from the theoretical point of view, and after explaining ('L'Idée Moderne du Droit en Allemagne, en Angleterre, et en France') how the leading nations of Europe understand the notion of right, he endeavours to show that, by harmonizing and blending together three one-sided theories, a satisfactory *corpus doctrinæ* might easily be obtained. The interesting problems connected with psychology have lost none of their importance, even for those who, like M. Naudin, are in favour of a materialist solution, or who, with the late Cl. Bernard, adopt *vitalist* ideas.

M. Claude Joly, already favourably known by a volume on "instinct," and Dr. Clauffard, Professor at the Paris Faculté de Médecine, have certainly succeeded in proving both the legitimacy of psychological science and the impossibility of reducing psychological expressions to corresponding psychological facts. M. Joly's work ('Psychologie Comparée, l'Homme et l'Animal') is more especially written from the standpoint of metaphysics; Dr. Clauffard's 'La Vie, Études et Problèmes de Biologie Générale,' starts from physiology, but arrives at the same results, and is even more decidedly antagonist to evolutionist views. When I have named M. Magy's 'La Raison et l'Âme' and Dr. Fournié's 'La Bête et l'Homme,' I shall have pretty nearly completed the list of the most remarkable works suggested by the programme which the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques published for competition some time ago. M. Magy has been pronounced by a qualified judge, M. Ravaisson, to be the greatest metaphysician of whom France can now boast. Such a declaration would no doubt excite the contempt of M. Lefèvre, who, in his 'La Philosophie,' has simply managed to make himself ridiculous by his virulent invectives against Malebranche and all metaphysicians ancient and modern. He forgets that abuse proves nothing except the fact that he who indulges in it is utterly deficient in solid arguments. The literature of physical and natural science has furnished this year a goodly share of remarkable works. M. Wurtz's chemical dictionary is now completed; M. Baillon's splendid botanical lexicon promises, if I may judge from the first two *livraisons*, to be a standard authority. The neat little volumes of Messrs. Hachette's "Bibliothèque des Merveilles" and of M. Germer Baillière's "Bibliothèque Scientifique" have done much towards the diffusion of sound scientific knowledge.

On the history of metaphysical science the most noteworthy volume I have to mention is no doubt M. Guyau's octavo on Epicurus, which contains not only an excellent appreciation of the philosopher's doctrines, but also a characteristic account of the whole Epicurean school. M. Marion has well described the rôle of Locke in the development of modern thought; at the same time he falls into the usual defect of biographers, and exaggerates a little the merits of his hero. At the point where philosophy touches upon religion and endeavours to explain it, I may notice the ingenious works of M. Charles Schöbel on certain myths, or stories which he considers as such. Whether the idea of seeing the progress of mankind in its search for religious truth plainly embodied in the legends of Eve's temptation, the Wandering Jew, and the Eastern magi is not, to say the least, very arbitrary might well be discussed; but M. Schöbel shows in his three pamphlets a great amount of scholarship, and so places himself at the pole of hyper-idealism, in strong contrast to M. Hovelacque and M. Soury. The work of M. Havet on the origins of Christianity is not yet finished, but the volume on Judaism is remarkable, coming from the pen of a writer who knows neither Hebrew nor German. MM. Renan and de Pressensé add from time to time an instalment to their respective histories of the early Church. M. Ernest Naville publishes a series of lectures on Christ, and M. Variot

obtains the doctor's degree with a learned and exhaustive disquisition on the Apocryphal Gospels ('Étude sur l'Histoire des Évangiles Apocryphes'). Then, if we wander away in the direction of Oriental studies, we meet at once M. Gustave Dergat's rich but too concise history of Mussulman philosophy, the Elzevirian 'Bibliothèque Orientale' of M. Ernest Leroux, and M. l'Abbé Annessi's interesting monograph, 'L'Égypte et le Livre de Job.' The new edition of M. Ad. Franck's 'Dictionnaire des Sciences Philosophiques' must not be forgotten; it is not yet so complete as it might be, but what an improvement upon the original work, which I remember nearly thirty years ago!

Historical researches have been carried on during the last twelve months with increased energy, and produced a goodly crop of publications. Your readers know that the Catholic party and the Liberal school have each its respective periodical; and whilst the *Revue Historique* is the rallying point of those who lean toward a free interpretation of history and a complete spirit of independence ("je ne décide pas entre Genève et Rome"), the *Revue des Questions Historiques* makes no secret of its Ultramontanist sympathies, and of its determination to maintain the rights of the Church. Both groups are represented by men of consummate ability and Benedictine erudition, both periodicals can show admirable work, and in this friendly competition we have the advantage of seeing the two opposite sides of each question. On the subject of ancient history I find a number of first-rate publications. M. Duruy's 'Histoire des Romains,' although still unfinished, has already obtained the honour of an illustrated edition; M. Henri Baudrillart, treating a subject strictly connected with political economy ('Histoire du Luxe Public et Privé'), is necessarily led to study questions towards the proper investigation of which there is a great scarcity of documents. M. Baudrillart has done what he could, but the civilizations of Judæa, Assyria, Egypt, Phœnicia, and even Greece are still too imperfectly known to allow anything more on this subject than very general statements supplemented by conjecture. M. François Lenormant's two volumes ('La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité'), reproducing his lectures on archaeology, are the beginning of a work destined to replace Eckhel's 'Doctrina Nummorum Veterum'; M. Dupont has merited well of historical students by his essay on the Roman magistracies during the Republic; and M. de la Berge's monograph on the Emperor Trajan stands in admirable contrast to the two lame attempts made by M. L. Double to rehabilitate Claudius and to depreciate Titus. It is surely high time that the system of historical whitewashing, which has for the last few years become so fashionable, should be abandoned. The posthumous work of M. Amédée Thierry ('Nestorius et Eutychès'), M. Aubé's history of the religious persecutions about the end of the second century, and Father Chamard's 'Églises du Monde Romain,' may be conveniently classed together. M. Aubé endeavours, in a series of sketches, to show, not the action of the State against the Church, but the character of the controversy carried on by heathen writers such as Lucian, Celsus, &c.; Father Chamard writes the history chiefly of the Gallic churches. M.

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Paparrigopoulos's 'Histoire de la Civilisation Hellénique' is a scholarly volume; but it is impossible to accept the author's views of intellectual culture during the Byzantine period, and on this subject M. Amédée Thierry is a much more trustworthy guide. I have often noticed that the *thèses* or disquisitions composed for the doctor's degree are, generally speaking, works of considerable promise, and frequently of exceptional merit. M. Person displays much research in his account of the administration of the Roman provinces under the Republican régime, and his Latin essay, 'De Publio Cornelio Scipione Emiliano,' is better still. History and geography are very closely connected; therefore I cannot dismiss the subject of ancient civilization without mentioning M. E. Desjardins and his truly magnificent work on the geography of Roman Gaul. We have so repeatedly been told of French ignorance on geographical subjects that it is a treat to be able to refute this hasty assertion. M. Desjardins may be said to have revolutionized ancient, as M. Reclus has modern, geography, and when his third volume is printed we shall be able to study with something like accuracy the physical appearance and political divisions of Gaul after the Roman conquest, and to form a complete idea of the system of administration carried on, first by the Republic, and secondly by the Emperors.

I turn now to the Middle Ages, and find a natural transition in M. Auguste Longnon's 'Géographie de la Gaule au VI^e Siècle,' which is, properly speaking, a commentary on the geography of Gregorius Turonensis. Topography and ethnography divide this volume with the political arrangements of the territory from the invasions of the Barbarians to the reign of Clotaire II. For the obscure history of the Merovingian dynasty there is no better guide than M. Longnon, whose reputation as a geographer is amply justified by the maps he has drawn for M. N. de Wailly's editions of Villehardouin and Joinville. As a *répertoire* of the history of the Middle Ages, no better work can be recommended than M. Ulysse Chevalier's useful lexicon, 'Répertoire des Sources Historiques du Moyen Age,' two fasciculi of which have been published. The author's plan embraces three volumes, corresponding respectively to biography, geography and history, and finally literature; the biographical division supplies an alphabetical list of all the persons who have obtained distinction from the foundation of the Christian Church to the beginning of the sixteenth century, a few leading dates, and a complete enumeration of all the sources to be consulted on the life of each individual: such is the substance of the work. The recent issues of the Société de l'Histoire de France, with one or two exceptions, take us back also to mediæval times, Froissart, to wit, and a very curious collection of historical anecdotes, legends, and apologies, borrowed from the sermons of Étienne de Bourbon. The learned editor of this volume, M. Lecoy de la Marche, has already shown how instructive the homiletic literature of the Middle Ages is towards a thorough acquaintance with the social and political life of those days ('La Chaire Française au Moyen Age'); the present octavo is an excellent demonstration of this fact. If room and space allowed, I should gladly enumerate

the essays, disquisitions, and monographs composed by the pupils of the École des Chartes, the École des Hautes Études, or the candidates for the doctor's degree; local history is well represented in these *brochures* ('L'Administration Municipale à Tours,' by M. le Roux, &c.), as also the relations of France with other countries, financial history ('Revenus du Trésor Royal sous Philippe le Bel,' by M. Ragueneau), and legislation ('Le Parlement de Paris de 1418 à 1436,' by M. d'Herbonnez). M. Port's 'Dictionnaire Historique de Maine et Loire' does not bear exclusively upon the Middle Ages, but I may as well mention it here as well as the 'Livre de Guillaume Le Maire,' edited by the same gentleman for the collection "Des Documents Inédits," and which contains interesting *pièces justificatives* on the Knights Templar and Pope Clement V. The Abbé Demimuid contributes to our list a good biography of Peter the Venerable, and M. de Crozals one on Lanfranc; a Protestant scholar, M. Bonet Maury, dealing with the predecessors of Luther, relates the life and labours of Gerard de Groote and the mission of the Brethren of the Common Life. The history of John Huss and of the Hussite wars belongs to the same order of subjects; M. Ernest Denis has treated it with great success, and one of the chief merits of his work is that it is composed not from second-hand authorities, but from original documents. The same remark cannot be made about the otherwise valuable history of Florence for which we are indebted to M. Perrens; the Marchese Capponi and M. de Reumont had already been tempted by this interesting question, to say nothing of Mr. Adolphus Trollope; it is not too much to acknowledge, however, that M. Perrens leaves his predecessors far behind him. His work begins quite *ab ovo*, and goes down as far as the death of Henry the Seventh, Emperor of Germany in 1313; an entire division of it is taken up by an account of literature, the fine arts, social life, &c., in the Florentine republic. The Société Bibliographique, assiduously endeavouring to provide food for historical students, has edited three volumes which require a short notice here: one of them gives us a sketch of the life of St. Louis, chiefly derived from the chronicle of Guillaume de Nangis; another deals with the history of the later Carolingians; a third discourses about Duguesclin. All these volumes are edited by competent scholars, and well illustrated with woodcuts.

I come, finally, to modern history, and find myself at once in the midst of a number of well-written and carefully prepared works. M. Rambaud's history of Russia is certainly one of the most striking contributions to the series published by Messrs. Hachette, and on the same level in point of merit I would unhesitatingly place M. Wiesener's history of Queen Elizabeth's early life. Historians have hitherto chiefly confined their attention to the reign itself, and neglected what I conceive to be a most important period, namely, the one during which the young princess underwent the rough training of adversity, and was, so to say, the prisoner of her sister Mary. M. Wiesener is no admirer of Elizabeth, but he cannot be accused of partiality, and his study of Simon Renard's MS. correspondence and other important documents has enabled him to clear away many historical blunders

till recently admitted as true. The eighth volume of Merle d'Aubigné's 'History of the Calvinist Reformation,' completing the work, M. Roget's 'Histoire du Peuple de Genève depuis la Réforme jusqu'à l'Escalade,' and the edition of La Huguerye's memoirs published by the Société de l'Histoire de France belong, more or less, to the same topic—the religious movement of the sixteenth century. It was perhaps difficult to expect here absolute and unqualified freedom from party spirit. M. Roget has, however, been perfectly successful in this respect, and as for La Huguerye I can only say that no other memoirs give us to the same extent a key to the secret and diplomatic history of the Reformation in France, the author having been private secretary in turns to Admiral Coligny, Ludovic of Nassau, and the Prince de Condé. Another distinguished representative of Protestantism on the Continent, Charlotte Amélie de la Trémouille, Comtesse d'Altenburg, now for the first time tells to the public the history of her life. Often mentioned by Madame de Sévigné, she was, nevertheless, very little known, and she has found in M. de Barthélemy an able and intelligent editor. Retracing my steps somewhat, I have to mention a most interesting volume on the mother of Henry of Navarre, Jeanne d'Albret. M. de Rochambeau had already published the correspondence carried on between that princess and her husband, Antoine de Bourbon; M. de Ruble here gives, whilst composing a biographical sketch, an account of one of the most important episodes in the long struggle carried on by Francis the First against the Emperor Charles the Fifth. This monograph, enriched with a number of letters and other documents never yet published, forms the natural introduction to Jeanne d'Albret's correspondence. Thus it is that almost every day ushers in works throwing fresh light upon some obscure period of political and literary history. The marriage of Henry the Fourth with Mary de Medici, the origin of the extraordinary favour enjoyed by Concini and his wife, the conspiracy of Marshal Biron, and the intrigues of Henriette d'Entragues are well explained by M. Berthold Zeller from the despatches preserved in the Florence State Paper Office ('Henri IV. et Marie de Médicis, d'après des Documents Nouveaux'). On the events of the Fronde period and the stormy career of the notorious coadjutor we have a very piquant volume of M. de Chantelauze ('Le Cardinal de Retz et l'Affaire du Chapeau'); M. de Baillon has unfortunately allowed too many blunders to creep into his sketch of the Queen Henrietta Maria; M. Forneron and M. Charvériat have no pretensions whatever to pass for original writers, but in describing the fortunes of the Guise family and the history of the Thirty Years' War they have put in a readable and artistic shape the results of their studies. As we go on to more recent times, we are brought into contact with men and facts very diversely appreciated, according to the religious and political sympathies of the authors who have discussed them. M. Gailardin's voluminous history of Louis XIV., for instance, will no doubt be enthusiastically received by Ultramontanist critics, but Protestants, Jansenists, and Gallicans have very little difficulty in pointing out the gross inaccuracies with which it abounds. The same

remark applies exactly to the Abbé Fuzier's 'Jansénistes au XVII^e Siècle,' and I am sorry to find a clergyman so far forgetting the rules of legitimate criticism as to call Jansenius "a thief" and St. Cyran an "impudent liar." I must also mention M. Valfrey's excellent volume on Lionne and French diplomacy under Louis XIV.

On the reign of Louis XV. I may quote the interesting and amusing duodecimos of MM. de Goncourt ('Madame de Pompadour,' 'La Dubarry'), *par nobile fratrum*, who have carried to perfection the art of working out the anecdotal side of history. The work, however, which is sure to command the greatest popularity is the Duke de Broglie's 'Secret du Roi,' where, with the help of family papers, the author has been able to complete the details given by the late M. Boutaric several years ago on the occult policy of Louis XV. M. Vian's chatty 'Histoire de Montesquieu' and M. Frédéric Masson's annotated edition of the Cardinal de Bernis's memoirs and letters may be conveniently named here.

With the Revolution is associated, of course, M. Taine's 'Origines de la France Contemporaine,' the first volume of which has so irritated the Royalists, whilst the second has equally disappointed the Republicans. The book composed by M. Jobez on Louis XVI., and more particularly on Turgot's reforms, will not create the same amount of sensation, but it is nevertheless a masterly production; and as I am alluding to financial matters and to political economy, let me mention here M. Vuitry's 'Études sur le Régime Financier de la France avant la Révolution.' The recent publications of MM. Didot include some curious memoirs on the French emigration, and a most valuable selection from the papers of the heroic Count de Fersen. M. de Vielcastel has at last finished his history of the Restoration, a work which has cost him twenty years' patient labour, and which loses nothing by a comparison with M. Duvergier de Hauranne's 'Histoire du Gouvernement Parlementaire.' The second Republic has found in M. Victor Pierre an impartial judge, but M. Victor Hugo's 'Histoire d'un Crime,' with its thrilling and, on the whole, trustworthy descriptions, makes us forget everything else. M. Maxime Ducamp's 'Convulsions de Paris' and M. Jules Simon's 'Gouvernement de M. Thiers' terminate this necessarily brief review of the principal historical productions of the year.

We should not leave unnoticed several local histories which add considerably to what we know of the Fronde ('La Fronde Angevine,' by M. Debidour), the Revolution ('Le Puy de Dôme en 1793,' by M. F. Mège), the first Empire ('Le Duc de Bassano,' by Baron Ernouf), and the Restoration ('La Terreur Blanche,' by M. Daudet). These monographs are all the more important because historical writers have hitherto considered too exclusively the actions of the metropolis in the various political events they had to describe. M. St. René Taillandier's articles on Baron Stockmar's memoir ('Le Roi Léopold et la Reine Victoria') and M. Augustus Craven's translation of Lord Palmerston's correspondence deserve at least an allusion, as also the continuation of M. Guizot's 'Histoire de France racontée à mes Petits-Enfants,' brought down by Madame de Witt as late as the Revolution of 1848.

The impulse given a few years ago to the

study of comparative philology and of mediæval French literature still goes on producing the best possible results. Whilst MM. Maisonneuve and Leroux are editing grammars of the Zend, the Caraike, the modern Greek, and other languages, translations of Sanskrit, Hindustani, Persian, and Arabic texts, M. Gidel, confining himself to literary questions, traces the progress of Hellenic thought from the birth of the Christian Church to our own day ('Études sur la Littérature Grecque Moderne'), and M. Th. Soupé collects together a series of essays which enable the general reader to form a very sufficient idea of Sanskrit literature. M. Schwab bravely continues his annotated translation of the Talmud of Babylon, thus proving that there are still on the other side of the Channel scholars who take an interest in Rabbinical studies. M. Michel Bréal's 'Mélanges de Mythologie et de Linguistique' shows to the best advantage the deep learning, the sound criticism, and the clear judgment of one of the most eminent of modern linguists. The supplement to M. Littré's great lexicon brings to a conclusion the greatest, perhaps, amongst the literary undertakings of the age, and the Académie Française, in its turn, publishes a new edition of its own dictionary. Grammar, ethnography, and geography are interdependent sciences; here, accordingly, I find the fittest opportunity of mentioning the fourth volume of M. Reclus's 'Géographie Universelle,' M. Vivien de St. Martin's gazetteer, which comes out in parts at too long intervals, and M. Gaffarel's 'Histoire du Brésil Français au XVI^e Siècle.'

With reference to mediæval French literature I have to mention, in the first place, the publications of the Société des Anciens Textes Français, those which compose the "Bibliothèque Elzévirienne" of M. Paul Daffis, and the new edition of the 'Roman de la Rose,' recently issued by the same gentleman. M. Léon Gautier's 'Épopées Françaises,' thoroughly revised and almost recast, are in progress; and whilst M. Marius Sepet gives us the history of the mediæval drama, M. Ch. Aubertin discusses the whole subject of mediæval literature in two octavo volumes, which, although lacking the brilliancy of the late M. Villemain's 'Tableau de la Littérature au Moyen Age,' are infinitely more complete and especially more accurate. The Renaissance period is well represented in M. Lemerre's collection, Noël du Fail's 'Baliverneries' and 'Propos Rustiques' being the latest instalment; and when we come to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, we find numberless reprints of Molière, Racine, Corneille, Bossuet, in fact, all the great classics, got up in the most expensive style, to say nothing of Messrs. Hachette's "Grands Écrivains," which must henceforth be deemed the standard edition. The Voltaire centenary could not, of course, but present to us the Ferney philosopher in every shape and size, from the cheap sixpenny volumes *ad usum populi* to the elegant editions, octavo and duodecimo, with illustrations, portraits, &c. M. Assézat began a reprint of Diderot, which has been finished, or rather is being finished, by another *littérateur*; Grimm's correspondence, one of the most interesting specimens of eighteenth century gossip, tempts also the purse of bibliophiles; in fact, reprints seem the order of the day; and when we take up the exquisite 'Contes du Chevalier

de Boufflers,' the 'Valérie' of Madame de Krüdener, or the *manières* tales of the Abbé de Voisenon, so sumptuously published by M. Quantin, we are apt to forget that if contemporary imagination and fancy had any masterpieces to boast of, we should not perhaps be so engaged with the productions which entertained our great-grandfathers. And, in point of fact, what have dramatic literature, poetry, and novels to show as their contribution to the literary movement of 1878? An old writer, Gombauld, said two hundred years ago:—

Chacun s'en veut mesler, et, pour moy, je m'estonne
De voir tant d'escrivains et si peu de lecteurs.

As far as poetry goes there is certainly no lack of competition, and it would not be difficult to write down here the names of fifty authors who deem themselves inspired, but *cui bono*? M. Victor Hugo's 'Le Pape,' notwithstanding many splendid passages, is equal neither to 'L'Art d'être Grand-Père' nor to the 'Légende des Siècles'; and although the 'Armelle' of M. du Clésieux, published last year, is not a first-rate work, yet there is nothing this year which comes up to it. Madame Puiseux's 'Presbytère de Pouzarzel,' for instance (upwards of 24,000 lines!), sumptuously printed though it is, and containing as it does evident proofs of distinguished talent, will be forgotten before six months are over. M. Coppée remains still one of the best of contemporary French poets, and we find in his 'Récits et Élégies' all the qualities of his sober, clear, and *exact* style, pre-eminently adapted for narrative and short legends, and reminding us by its freedom from epithets of M. Mérimée's delightful tales. 'Les Fourchambault,' one of M. Augier's best plays, is the only dramatic item I have to mention, and the vaudevilles and comediettas of the past year appear very poor when compared with the works of the late M. Labiche, collected in three volumes, and introduced to the public by a preface of the author of 'Gabrielle.'

Novels are decidedly below the average. Under usual circumstances M. Octave Feuillet's 'Journal d'une Femme' would not have attracted much notice, but compared with the works of fiction which swell the catalogues of MM. Lévy et Dentu, it is, no doubt, a *chef-d'œuvre*. Madame Henri Gréville continues her sketches of Russian life ('Ariadne'); M. Émile Zola's 'Pages d'Amour,' coming after 'L'Assommoir,' reads like an idyl; and M. Paul Féval, converted to Catholicism, displays in his recent tales ('Jean,' 'La Première Communion') all the zeal of a neophyte blended with his well-known talent for describing sensational scenes. GUSTAVE MASSON.

GERMANY.

GERMANY possesses a centre for the book trade, but it does not possess a centre for literature. Four-fifths of the books published in Paris and London are written in those cities, whereas of the thousands of literary works enumerated in the catalogue of the Leipzig book-fair, only the smallest portion are written in the town itself. Germany, that "nation of nations," to use Fichte's words, has indeed, since 1870, possessed a political capital, but it does not possess a chief city of literature.

The "new empire" has, it is true, made attempts to establish centres of this kind.

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The Academy of Sciences in Berlin has raised its voice in behalf of the institution of an academy of the German language (on the model of the Académie Française), which even Leibnitz had in view. This appeal, however, originated with the famous physicist Dubois Reymond, a descendant of the French colony which settled in Berlin. One of the first acts of the united empire was to form a committee of learned Germanists and philologists to determine a general system of German orthography. But Dubois was laughed at, and the committee separated without any results having been arrived at. Germans have no talent for centralization. They no doubt can, with "blood and iron," be brought together under one head, or rather under one spiked helmet, but in orthography and sundry other trifles—such as religion, philosophy, and taste in literature—every German prefers going his own way.

This has its advantages, but the disadvantages preponderate. A metropolis which gives the tone in such cases produces a reading public of one mind, whose taste, wish, and requirements the author is obliged to take into consideration. This beneficial check prevents an author from soaring to heights where the public cannot follow him, and from descending to depths where it does not choose to do so. Hence the utterly different relation in which French and English authors almost invariably—Germans frequently—stand towards their public. A French author treats his public as if it were his mistress, whom he wishes to please; an English author treats his as his friend, by whom he wishes to be understood; whereas a German not unfrequently treats his as his wife, towards whom he can act pretty much as he pleases.

There are almost as many books written annually in German as in most of the chief European languages taken together. However, the number of well-written works does not stand in any favourable proportion to the total number published. The German literary mint—as Boerne has said—coins only gold or copper; the French mint, silver. The value of the current gold pieces is incomparably greater, their number in the same proportion less, than that of the less precious coin.

The political change which Germany has experienced of late years has hitherto not produced anything like the effect expected in the domain of intellect. No new men nor new performances have appeared in the field of literature that can in any way be compared with those in the sphere of politics. It is true that the strong current of political affairs, platform oratory, and the daily press has alienated much mental power from the path of literature, the loss of which has not been made good by those writers that have of late appeared.

Yet the literary year that has just passed is not inferior to its predecessors. True, neither poetry nor science has any new works or new names of importance to bring forward. But the number of valuable works contributed by writers of long-standing fame is nevertheless so great that my limited space will scarcely permit of a cursory glance at them all.

An author who makes a collection of his own works may be said to be making his will. Two old masters in poetry—the author of 'Wlasta,' Carl Egon Ebert, and the author

of 'Lieder eines kosmopolitischen Nachwächters,' Franz Dingelstedt—have both, during the course of the past year, been making their literary wills. Ebert belongs to the Suabian school, if not by birth, at least by bent of mind; Dingelstedt to what is called the school of young Germany. The life of the one is enveloped in a sort of halo more characteristic of mediæval and romantic than of modern times, whereas the life of the other has felt the sharp blast of political and social revolutions. Ebert lived, like a Minnesinger of old, at one of the small Suabian courts, and, like Tasso, loved a real princess; Dingelstedt broke away from the petty yoke of provincial work, and gained breathing space and power with the heart and hand of a fêted stage princess. Each has tried his hand at all the branches of poetic art, except that Ebert has made no attempt at writing a novel, and Dingelstedt none in epic poetry. Ebert's lyrics were praised by Goethe; his ballads, of which 'Schwerting der Sachsenherzog' is the best known, are not inferior to Uhland's; his epos 'Wlasta,' which celebrated the "Mägdekrieg" of his native Bohemia, Goethe censured on account of its sentimentality. His dramas, in which he glorifies the deeds of Bohemian heroes, have not been able to hold their own on the boards. Dingelstedt won his laurels in politico-satirical poetry and in fiction; his deeply affecting tragedy 'Olden-Barneveldt' has remained a solitary performance. However, he has given proofs of his masterly style in his adaptations of foreign dramas, more especially of Shakspeare's, and won the greatest reputation as a stage director in Munich, Weimar, and Vienna for the perfect manner in which the plays were put upon the stage. Schlegel, the chief of German translators of Shakspeare, expressed a wish (in his lectures on the drama) to see all of Shakspeare's historical plays pass across the stage in an uninterrupted succession. Dingelstedt was the first to venture upon the undertaking, first in Weimar and subsequently in the Burgtheater in Vienna, and it proved a success. Last year again he brought out in the Burgtheater a "free" adaptation of his own of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' which has, however, been thought somewhat too free.

A codicil to Dingelstedt's will is his 'Literarisches Bilderbuch,' which was published this year. It is a collection of essays and papers on the manner in which Goethe's 'Faust' should be given upon the stage, on the 'Drei Jungfrauen und Keine' of Voltaire, Shakspeare, and Schiller, on Hebbel the dramatist, and others, and is full of suggestive thoughts and admirable remarks.

The lyrical spring of this last year, as of every other year, has indeed sent forth innumerable blossoms, but only a few of these will survive the coming summer. It is so difficult to be original when handling "the old, old story," that it is only after a long interval that a new leaf is turned over in its golden book. The Northern ballads and songs of our modern Germanic skald, Felix Dahn, are old acquaintances. His energetic followers this year, A. Aar, M. Kalbeck, W. Jensen the novelist, the Countess E. Balleström, and others, have contented themselves with adorning the pages that have long lain open with new verses, but there is no new ring in them. Lyric poetry in Austria is still suffering from the effects of Schopenhauer's views of life.

The sharp blast of his pessimism has affected Alfred Berger's otherwise terse and powerful verses. Berger's name is deservedly well known through his tragedy 'Enone,' which reminds one of Grillparzer's style. Stefan Milow, in his new poems, which bear the significant title of 'In der Sonnenwende,' displays a manly and calm resignation that is not to his disadvantage. Friedrich Marx's volume of poems, entitled 'Gemüth und Welt,' is distinguished by pathetic elevation of language and vivid descriptions of the scenery of the Austrian Alps. A fourth Austrian, the well-known dramatist and pseudo-Turk, Murad Effendi, retains his Oriental mask even as a writer of lyrics, and in his collection of poems entitled 'Ost und West' presents himself to the public in turban and caftan.

It used to be the custom among the minstrels of old imperial Germany that every master singer should have his own peculiar "tone," that is, his own peculiar style for himself and his followers. Scheffel, the master-singer of 'Gauzeamus,' of the 'Bergpsalmen,' and of 'Der Trompeter von Säckingen,' has transmitted his jovial and humorous "tone" to a whole host of followers fond of roaming and of the mountains. To 'Enzian'—a *gaudeamus* for mountaineers published by Rudolf Baumbach and associates, a collection of Alpine songs—we have a small poetic pearl as a sequel in the above-mentioned writer's charming Alpine legend of the Julian Alps, 'Zlatorog.' Zlatorog is the name of the gold-horned buck who guards the herd of white chamois on the heights of the three-crested Triglav (Terglou), the highest peak of the Julian Alps: this herd is tended by the fairy guardians of the mountains, the three weird sisters of the Slovenic legend, and is kept in an enchanted garden hidden between rocks and crags. The hunter who shoots at the herd incurs the penalty of death, and he who spares it will be protected by the nymphs of the mountain. The poem, in a ballad of perfect form and pleasing rhythm, relates the fate of a hunter, who by the infidelity of his beloved is driven to do mischief to the sacred herd, and thus perishes, while the blooming meadows are changed into barren fields.

Of the three prizes which are offered in Germany for the promotion of dramatic poetry, this year only the one which includes "dramas for reading" has been awarded. The regulations of the Schiller prize, which was first instituted by the present Emperor William, when Prince Regent of Prussia, in honour of the hundredth anniversary of Schiller's birth (1859), leave it to the judges to decide whether they will award the prize to a work or to a poet. This year's commission, which included poets like Gustav Freytag, the literary historian Julian Schmidt, and others, did not find any dramatic work worthy of the prize, a thing that has happened on two former occasions; however, they decided to present prizes to three poets who had shown themselves most deserving in the advancement of dramatic literature. The three chosen were: 1, Adolf Wilbrandt, a native of Mecklenburg, who has for some time past resided in Vienna, and there married the actress Augusta Baudius; 2, Franz Nissel; and 3, Ludwig Anzengruber, the national poet: the two latter are Austrians by birth. Hence the German drama has again found its mainstay in the 'East,

beyond the boundaries of the new German empire. Wilbrandt, the author of the tragedy 'Grachus' (which carried off the Grillparzer prize), of the Roman plays 'Nero' and 'Arria and Messalina,' and of the merry comedies 'Die Maler' and 'Die Vermählten,' appeared this year among the competitors with a tragedy, 'Krimhild,' a piece called 'Natalie,' and with two comedies, 'Auf den Brettern' and 'Der Thurm in der Stadtmauer,' the first of which has not yet been performed, but has probably been the cause of his success. In the same way as the Greek tragic writers drew from Homer's epics, the German dramatists (Richard Wagner's "art of the future" included) like to draw their subjects from the Nibelungen epics. Of the Nibelungen tragedies Wilbrandt's has the advantage of being the shortest; what fills three distinct pieces in Hebbel's trilogy, the author of 'Krimhild' disposes of in as many acts. The three principal incidents of the action—Siegfried's death, Etzel's courtship, and the downfall of the Burgundians—the poet represents as three acts, without there being any perceptible constraint. Striking delineation of character, terse language, and effective conclusions to the acts are the distinguishing features of this drama. The scene in Siegfried's tomb, where Krimhild accuses Hagen, and lights up his murderous countenance with the funeral torch, makes a genuinely tragic impression. Wilbrandt's model for this, the best of his dramatic works, was his favourite dramatist Kleist, of whom he has written an admirable life.

The second of the successful competitors, Nissel, is a child of the theatre, the son of a once famous actor, and he has already written several well-appointed tragedies in iambics, among others a 'King Perseus.' The subject of his latest work, 'Agnes von Meran,' is the well-known separation of Philip Augustus of France from his first wife, Ingeborg, and his marriage with the fair Meran, which was denounced by the Church. Philip cast his wife away on account of his love for Agnes; historically, therefore, his second marriage was actual adultery, and the Church was right in punishing him. The poet takes the part of the Church, which is sufficiently remarkable in our day. However, he at the same time removes the ground of their punishment; for, in the way in which he represents the case, the king's marriage with Agnes can no longer be called adultery. According to his representation, the first wife comes from her Northern home with the image of a youthful lover—who had died for her sake—indelibly engraved in her heart, and it is she who repulses her husband by her icy coldness. Such a marriage is a purely external bond, and the Church which insists upon it, even to inflicting excommunication and exile, and the raising of a civil war, no longer has its foundation on the eternal laws of morality, but looks to its own political advantages. On this supposition it is evident that Agnes's love for Philip is, at most, a sin against the Church, and the curse which falls upon her is so unmerited that her fate is affecting, but not tragical; her voluntary death is indeed heroic, but not expiatory, for she has nothing to expiate.

The last of the prize-winners, Anzengruber, is a genuine national poet; his earlier dramas, 'Der Pfarrer von Kirchfeld' and 'Der Mein-

eid-bauer,' have gone the round of all our theatres: the former owing to the interest excited by its anti-clerical tendency, the latter on account of the powerful delineation of the principal character, and the tragic conflict between the perjured father and his son, towards whom he cherishes a murderous hatred, because that son is the only living witness of his crime. Anzengruber's latest piece, 'Die Trutze,'—composed specially for Fräulein Gallmeyer, the celebrated interpreter of the Austrian national character,—transplants Shakspeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' among the Austrian Alps, and is an admirable representation of character.

Of those dramas that did not receive a prize, Peter Philipp's 'Eine versinkende Welt,' a tragedy taken from Northern mythology, deserves to be mentioned. This "vanishing world" is that of the Northern Edda, the divinities of which the poet regards as symbols of human doings and strivings. The choice of the subject was probably suggested by Richard Wagner's 'Götterdämmerung,' but in his treatment of it the poet seems to have had the allegorical form of 'Faust' in his mind. Loke, the human hero who has been admitted among the gods, is at the same time the Prometheus and the Mephistopheles of the Walhalla. He is the representative of scepticism and nihilism, and after his death and that of the whole Odin family, who fall through him, a new era begins, the "Morgenröthe," which the poet proclaims with enthusiastic anticipations of better days. Although the poem is more of a dramatized epic than an actual drama—inasmuch as it lacks motive power, and the tragic fate of the gods is determined by fate at the outset—still it is distinguished by great moral earnestness, depth of thought, and refinement and beauty of language.

Poems of this kind, like Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' and Swinburne's 'Atalanta in Calydon' (both of which have lately been admirably translated into German by Count Albrecht Wickenburg), are not written for dramatic representation. Even the representation of the whole of Goethe's 'Faust' (the second part included), which was lately attempted, has remained a mere literary experiment.

With regard to the boundless flood of so-called light literature, I can here mention only such as can claim to be works of art. Gustav Freitag's 'Ahnem,' of the race of Ingo, have not, it is true, this year produced any offspring. In place of these, however, we find the catalogue of the book-fair adorned with such names as Auerbach, Ebers, Meissner, Sacher-Masoch, and others. Auerbach's 'Landolin von Reuters'ofen' is again a psychological story of a crime committed in a village, such as the author of 'Diethelm von Buchenberg' is so fond of depicting and unravels in so masterly a manner. A rich and uncouth peasant, in a fit of blind rage, has committed a murder, but is acquitted by the jury, as bribed witnesses have given false evidence for him, and the only witness who will not consent to be bribed—his daughter, whose truthfulness is her pride—avoids giving her evidence. Masterly is the description of how the man who has been acquitted by the law is loudly condemned and treated as guilty by the people, and silently so by his daughter, until a happy turn introduces the moral expiation. The celebrated

discoverer of the papyrus, Ebers, has published a third work as a successor to his two historical novels, 'Die Ägyptische Königstochter' and 'Uarda,' which are somewhat over-burdened with archaeological matter. His third novel, however, is a real work of art. 'Homo Sum' is the title given to it, and is taken from an inscription which the learned Oriental traveller found engraved in one of the rocky caves on Mount Sinai, which served the originators of monkhood, the first Christian anachorites, as shelter in the desert, and the inscription the author supposes to have been scratched into the rock by one of them. The words are given as a title to a story of the human mind and heart, which is as artistic in structure as it is happy in its conclusion. The author describes the struggles between ascetic monkhood and art-loving paganism, and finally gives the palm to a blending of gentle Christianity and joyous Hellenism. If the last-named novel leads us back into the twilight of a remote period, those I have to name will be found to move in the full daylight of present times. Alfred Meissner's 'Feindliche Pole,' like its predecessors 'Schwarzgelb' and 'Babel,' is a politico-social novel, the object of which is to give an account of the struggle between centralization and particularism in the new empire, as well as to glorify the political party called the "Gothaer."

'Der neue Hiob,' by Sacher-Masoch, the excellent delineator of Galician life, is likewise a novel with a tendency, and gives a picture of the oppression endured by the Ruthenian peasantry under the sway of the Polish landed proprietors. This the author has done in a series of excellent representations of the character and the life of the people, and the account given of the cholera epidemic in Poland in the third decade of this century is a masterly piece of work.

In the field of historical novels we have two compositions by W. Jensen, 'Der Kampf um den Kaiserstuhl' and 'Karin von Schweden.' The first gives a vivid picture of the Thirty Years' War; the figures are grouped round the camp of Duke Bernhard of Weimar, who is fighting for the "Kaiserkrone" in the neighbourhood of the "Kaiserstuhl" in Suabia, and afterwards in connexion with the poisoning of the Duke by the niece of Cardinal Richelieu. His second novel has for its subject the love and the sacrifice made by the beautiful Swedish countess Katherine Stenbock, afterwards wife of King Gustav Wasa I. of Sweden.

In that branch of novel-writing which describes domestic life, we have Otto Roquette's pleasing story, 'Im Hause der Väter,' and G. zu Putlitz's 'Croquet,' the author of which is a well-known writer of comedies. Vischer, the writer on æsthetics, who is but seldom met with in the domain of light literature, has published a wondrous production, which may, perhaps, be best described as a "bambocciade." Its title is 'Auch Einer. Eine Reisebekanntschaft.'

Among the collection of novelettes, the most important are Gottfried Keller's 'Zürcher Novellen,' Ferd. Kürnberger's 'Novellen,' Theodor Storm's new 'Novellen,' and Paul Lindau's 'Vier Novellen.' The author of the 'Leute von Seldwyla' (in the first-mentioned collection) gives an account of the life of Martin Landolt, the painter and magistrate of

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Greifensee, as he lived amid the old-fashioned but sterling doings of patriarchal Zürich of last century. Kürnberger's odd and remarkable style has long been famous. In Storm's 'Renata' and his 'Carstens Curator,' as is always the case with this author, we find touching truth of emotion, together with wonderfully graphic descriptions of nature and localities. Lindau's thoroughly modern pictures show symptoms of rather a gloomy view of life, as is the case with his latest novel, 'Gordon Baldwin.'

The novels 'Haus Fragstein' and 'Ein Schandfleck' are by the two Austrians, Friedrich Uhl and Ludwig Anzengruber: the former is distinguished by his elegant style, the great interest of his plot, and his fine appreciation of artistic effects; the latter by his truth to nature, his moral seriousness, and his intimate acquaintance with the minds of the people. Wilbrandt, who is also well known as a dramatist, is distinguished for his accurate delineation of character and his successful local colouring. His novels, 'Der Lootsen-Commandeur' and 'Der Mitschuldige,' the scenes of which are laid on the shores of the Baltic, appeared in Paul Lindau's successful monthly, *Nord und Süd*.

Novels and biographies stand in the same relation to one another as fiction and history. The 'Erinnerungen an Schwester Augustine' and the life of Johann Emanuel Veith (by Johann Heinrich Loewe) are alike in so far as both are based upon the actions of the Catholic clergy. Sister Augustine, or, to call her by her secular name, Amalie von Lassaulx, was the daughter of the architect of the lovely Apollinaris chapel at Remagen on the Rhine, and the sister of the well-known Ultramontane politician, Prof. Ernst von Lassaulx, of Munich. She became of her own accord a sister of mercy, and was subsequently appointed Lady-Superintendent of the Hospital in Bonn, and on the battle-fields of Bohemia gave great proofs of self-sacrifice and of her skill in nursing the sick. The Memoirs show her to have been a woman of true piety and anything but hypocritical, one who knew how to make the love for art and practical Christianity harmonize with each other. But the doctrine of the infallibility was a stumbling-block even to this faithful soul, and no persuasions or threats could induce her to acknowledge it. In spite of the esteem in which she was held by the whole Rhine province, she was deprived of her post, and she was excommunicated by the Church, a sentence which was never recalled. Her letters bear the stamp of a sincere and uncorrupted disposition, and in the intellectual sphere in which she moved we meet with men like Görres, Brentano, the Hermesians, and the professors of the Bonn University. The introduction to the Memoirs, which is admirably written, gives an historical survey of that Catholic movement in Rhenish Prussia which in our day has led to the formation of the Old Catholic party, and to the contest between Church and State. What the philosopher Hermes was to the Catholics of the Rhine province the philosopher Günther was to the Catholics of Austria. Both endeavoured to introduce a philosophical regeneration of Catholic doctrine within the strictest bounds of orthodoxy. Both, therefore, were doomed to be condemned by Rome, Hermes not

till after his death; Günther, however, suffered during his lifetime. Günther's most faithful assistant in his work of mental regeneration was Emanuel Veith. A Jew by birth, and gifted both poetically and musically, he was a medical man of some repute and a professor of medicine in Vienna, when, under the influence of the romantico-spiritual tendency of the time of the Holy Alliance, he turned Christian, became a priest, and like Savonarola of old, or Abraham Sta. Clara, devoted himself to the duties of a preacher. His success was extraordinary, and continued to be so almost throughout the whole of his career. His biography gives us a picture of that remarkable time when it was proposed that a regeneration of humanity—with regard to politics, science, and art—should proceed from Vienna and the lap of that Church which claims the sole power of salvation. The blow which befell his friend Günther, and which was not dealt by the State, but by the Church—which is characteristic—also crippled Veith's personal activity, yet did not interfere with his work as an author. At the time of his death, when a man of eighty years and totally blind, he was still engaged with literary work!

An interest in one of our great writers, who has of late unjustly been half forgotten, has been reawakened by the publication of Suphan's critical edition of J. G. von Herder's collected works. Herder was not a poet equal to Goethe or Schiller, or even to Lessing, although his translations of the Spanish romances from the 'Cid' are looked upon as among the ornaments of our German literature; yet, like Lessing, he was a critic of universal genius, and opened up new paths in every one of the domains he entered—in theology, in universal history, and in literature. Through his 'Stimmen der Völker' he became the discoverer of national popular poetry, and through his 'Ideen' a precursor of Darwin's in the gradual development theory of nature (as has been well pointed out in a small treatise by Fr. von Baerenbach). Suphan's edition is a critical one, like the latest edition of Schiller, and the new edition of our translation of Shakspeare by A. W. Schlegel and Tieck, which is being issued by the German Shakspeare Society, under the supervision of Ulrici. The expenses connected with Suphan's edition of Herder were defrayed by the generosity of the Empress Augusta of Germany, who, being "a daughter of Weimar," has allowed the edition to be dedicated to herself.

To the correspondence between Rahel and Varnhagen, which already consisted of six volumes, has been added another volume by Ludmilla Assing, entitled 'Aus Rahel's Herzensleben.' Varnhagen, who was twelve years younger than his wife, was not her first love; the correspondence shows her early love to have been a somewhat unimportant nobleman, and thus above her in rank. This vivacious lady had a predisposition to idealize things, and not unfrequently found herself painfully deceived; the physical beauty both of women and men exercised such sovereignty over her that she fancied their minds and hearts must needs be influenced by their outward loveliness. If any breach in her relations to one or the other occurred—breaches which hardly ever originated on her side, but usually with her idols—her German goodness of

heart was such that, in place of attacking the unfaithful one with the vengeful dagger of the South, she would continue to show a loving and almost motherly care and interest in the unworthy object of her affection.

Of such works as treat of the history of the day, the 'Letters of Freiherr von Wessenberg to Isfordink-Kostnitz,' which have already appeared, and the 'Memoirs of Prince Metternich,' which are announced for publication, are certain to receive the careful attention of those interested in history. Metternich—whose name for many long years was the synonym for absolutism—and Wessenberg—the first constitutional minister of foreign affairs in Austria—were political antipodes. The late Austrian Chancellor impressed his political stamp upon the greater portion of the first half of our century, in the same way as the present Chancellor of imperial Germany has impressed his upon the greater portion of the second half of the century. Metternich and Bismarck both wished to have a united Germany: the former, however, wished it to be weak, in order that it should be ruled by Vienna; the latter wished it to be strong, in order that it might rule the rest of Europe. Both men overthrew a Napoleon—the one, in order to place Austria at the head of affairs, the other, in order to place Germany first. The only account we as yet have had of the life of Metternich was written by one of his personal enemies, as has been proved by Hormayr's famous fragment, 'Kaiser Franz und Metternich'; whereas the account we have of Bismarck seems to be in danger of having been written by too partial an admirer, as is evident from Moritz Busch's recent publication, 'Bismarck und seine Leute.' Eckermann, in his day, did not think it necessary to give us particulars about Goethe's *menu*, but Busch conscientiously states how many hard-boiled or raw eggs his 'Chef' was in the habit of partaking of at breakfast.

Wessenberg's letters have been published by his old friend the late Councillor of Legation, Isfordink-Kostnitz; the memoirs of the Chancellor—about to appear—are said to be written by his son, Prince Richard Metternich. Both of the Austrian statesmen, when no longer before the foot-lights of the world's stage, remained attentive spectators of political events from their private boxes. Wessenberg's letters comprise the period from 1848 to the sixth decade; the memoirs of the Chancellor extend over the whole period of his political omnipotence, that is, over nearly half a century. His papers are preserved in his palace at Königswart, in Bohemia, and fill eight stately volumes. What piquant details are stowed away in them is evident from the startling specimens which have gained publicity through some few persons who were permitted to look into them. Freiherr von Helfert, the Austrian biographer of the widow of Napoleon I., has taken his notes from the Prince's papers, which were written immediately after that portentous interview with Napoleon at Dresden (1813), the issue of which decided Austria's joining the coalition. The story of the hat thrown down by Napoleon, and not picked up by the Austrian minister, is accordingly an historical fact, and no mere legend.

This Austrian historian, who wrote the

life of Queen Marie Louise, has recently published a history of the life of Queen Caroline of Naples, the friend of Lady Hamilton and of Lord Nelson. According to his account—which is drawn from the Austrian archives, more especially from the Queen's correspondence with her daughter, the Empress of Austria—the "bloody" Queen appears in a less unfavourable light than hitherto.

This unwearied historian has also published from the same sources several new facts concerning "König Joachim," the unfortunate Murat. Since the Vienna archives were thrown open Austrian and foreign historians have been busy gleaning from its treasures. Arnetz's exhaustive history of Maria Theresa is now being brought to a conclusion by a tenth volume, which is passing through the press. Prof. Krones has written an authentic history of the polyglottic empire, and Adam Wolf has appeared with his 'Geschichtliche Kulturbilder aus Oesterreich,' which are an imitation of Freitag's pictures of past historical times in Germany. Of such histories as have not been written by Austrian historians, Varrentrapp's life of the Archbishop Hermann von Wied and Arnold's account of the 'Urgermanen' deserve special mention. A treatise by Poesche deserving of notice is his 'Arier'; he supposes them to have come from the marshes of Lesser Russia, between the Baltic and the Black Sea, and not, as hitherto assumed, from Upper Asia. The collected works of our eminent historian Ranke now amount to forty-two volumes; and Droysen's important 'Geschichte des Hellenismus' has been increased by two volumes, which comprise the times of the Diadochi. New and remodelled editions of Max Duncker's 'Geschichte des Alterthums' and of Sybel's 'Geschichte der Französischen Revolution' have also lately been published.

Works on the East have a special claim to attention during a year in which there has been war in the East. Von Hellwald and Beck's work, 'Ueber die heutige Türkei,' gives a clear picture of the country and the inhabitants of the Balkan Peninsula. The following legend may serve to characterize the different races from a popular point of view. When Christ was hanging on the cross, every nation wished to get possession of him. The Hungarian wished to rob him, the Roumanian to steal him, the Slavonian to get him by cunning, the German by appealing to headquarters, the Servian would have bought him in order to sell him again with profit. A history of the Servians from the earliest times down to the year 1815, by the Hungarian Kállay, will shortly be published. F. W. Eberling's 'Geschichte der Türkei' is well written, but is no authority; L. Diefenbach's account of the different races in European Turkey is a good ethnographical study. Braun of Wiesbaden, in his continuation of his travels in Turkey, is amusing, but often superficial. Among the most successful and exhaustive works on the different races in Turkey is G. Rosen's 'Balkan-haiducken.' The author, as the German Consul General in Belgrade, had a good opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with Bulgaria and Servia. K. E. Franzos also, who has so rapidly made his name famous by his descriptions of "Semi-Asia," has in 'Von Don zur Donau' made

"interesting Roumania" and the new kingdom of Bulgaria, as well as Lesser Russia, which is so rich in songs and legends, the chief scenes of his new pictures.

An episode in the history of the classic isle of Venus, which has recently been placed under British protection, has been pleasantly told by Franz von Löher, who again gives us a specimen of his elegant style of writing in his 'Geschichte des Kampfes des Hohenstaufen Friedrich II. um Cypern.'

As in the case of the above-mentioned new edition of Schlegel's translation of Shakspeare, so in Knauer's recent philosophical commentary on Shakspeare—which makes him the poet of the moral order of the world—we have proof that the admiration entertained for the English poet in Germany has not decreased since the days of Lessing and Schröder. "Shakspeare und kein Ende" were Goethe's words, and the same may be applied to himself. The archives in Weimar are not yet exhausted; it was only this year that the original letters exchanged between Goethe and Schiller passed into the possession of Cotta the publisher. Since the publication of Goethe's correspondence on scientific subjects by Prof. Bratræek, the attention of the poet's commentators has again been turned towards his scientific work. Waldemar Freiherr von Biedermann's treatise, entitled 'Goethe und das Erzgebirge,' gives an account of Goethe's knowledge of geology and mining affairs in Saxony and Thuringia. Another treatise by S. Kalischer, 'Goethe's Verhältnisse zu den Naturwissenschaften,' discusses Goethe's connexion with Mr. Darwin's theory, and, in a readable manner, his works on botany, astrology, zoology, mineralogy, and geology. As a geologist, Goethe was a Neptunist, but by his opinion of the slow transformation of the earth's surface was a precursor of Lyell, and by his supposition of a former glacial period a precursor of Agassiz.

The author of 'Faust' exhorted his commentators to go freshly and cheerfully to their work of "auszulegen" (expounding), and where unable "auszulegen," they were "unterzulegen" (supposed—suppose). Hermann Kuntzel, the latest commentator on the mysterious second half of the modern Bible, did not wait for this to be said to him twice. Ingenious aesthetic critics like Vischer have frankly declared that they do not know what to make of the second part of the marvellous poem; other critics, like the philosopher Kuno Fischer, and Köstlin, the musical aesthetic writer, have recently undertaken to find excuses for the loose connexion of the composition, owing to its various parts having been written at times far removed from one another. The figure of Helena, and Faust's descent to the "mothers" have always been stumbling-blocks to commentators. According to our latest commentator, the meaning is quite clear. Helena is a young, thoughtless actress, who has run away from her husband, and whom Mephistopheles, the manager of the Emperor's court theatre, has engaged as chief favourite. Faust falls in love with her, carries her off to his castle; a son is born to them, who dies in consequence of an unfortunate fall; the ex-actress pines for her wandering style of life, runs off, and leaves Faust behind sadly afflicted and cured of his belief in an Ideal! The mysterious "mothers" are nothing

else than the underground archives in which the primitive records of history are preserved, and Faust is absorbed in studying them because when at the university (as his commentator has cleverly discovered), and taken up with "theology, philosophy, jurisprudence, and medicine," he omitted to attend lectures on history!

Like Goethe, Schopenhauer too has a literature of his own. Scarcely a year after the completion of the first edition of his works it was found necessary to issue a second and unaltered edition. The "Timon of Frankfurt" enjoys among a certain set such a degree of admiration that one of his most intimate and sincerest of friends has called it a species of idolatry; this friend is W. Gwinner, the author of the "classic" book, 'Schopenhauer, aus persönlichem Umgang dargestellt' (1862). Gwinner, whose chief object was to give an antidote to "unhealthy, immature Schopenhauer-worship," has enlarged the second edition of his book and given an exhaustive biography of the philosopher; thus in place of the "extravagant picture" with which Schopenhauer-worshippers are wont to be satisfied, Gwinner supplies an "unvarnished picture of the extremely remarkable but nevertheless too human man." The correspondence between Schopenhauer and his sister Adele (once the favourite of Goethe), which is contained in Gwinner's book, shows a contrast in the natures of the brother and sister which does not throw the best light on that of the brother. The egotism of his character is quite in keeping with the fact that his ethics assign even to sympathy a selfish origin. The correspondence also between Schopenhauer and his disciple August Becker, which Gwinner likewise publishes, Schopenhauer has himself declared to be the best of all that has been written in letters by himself and others concerning his system of philosophy. Gwinner's book treats of the history of Schopenhauer's life. Otto Busch, on the other hand, in his 'Beitrag zu einer Dogmatik der Religionslosen,' discusses Schopenhauer's theories, as also does Paul Deussen in 'Die Elemente der Metaphysik.' The former starts with the idea of constructing a "religious" catechism for the "irreligious" out of Schopenhauer's writings, whereas the latter endeavours to construct a metaphysical catechism for such as have a thirst for metaphysics. Schopenhauer's public is an uninitiated public; his philosophy has not gained admittance to the lecture-rooms of the German universities. His well-known hatred of "professors of philosophy" is avenging itself upon him, for there is no professor of his system of philosophy. His own attempt to appear as an academical teacher is well known to have been a failure; and his disciples and followers—Frauenstädt, Hartmann, and Bahnsen—have as little been able to gain a footing in the universities. Hartmann's 'Philosophie des Unbewussten' has been followed by an attempt in moral philosophy, under the title of 'Phänomenologie des ethischen Bewusstseins.' Julius Bahnsen, the author of investigations on the nature of character ('Charakterologie') which are original as well as profound, has appeared with an ingenious but pessimistic treatise on 'Die tragische Weltordnung als Weltgesetz und das Wesen des Humors.' Like Hartmann, who tried to reconcile Schopen-

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hauer's and Hegel's views on the principle of Schelling's positive philosophy, Ludwig Noiré has endeavoured to establish a "concordance" upon a monistical basis between Schopenhauer, Darwin, R. Mayer, and L. Geiger, the ingenious philologist of Frankfurt, who died lately. His philosophical catechism, 'Aphorismen zur monistischen Philosophie,' gives an account of the most important main-doctrines of Kant, Schopenhauer, Darwin, R. Mayer, Haeckel, and Geiger in a popular form for general readers.

The materialistic tendency which prevails among German investigators has with us, as elsewhere, called forth the opposite extreme, the spiritualistic tendency. One of our most eminent astro-physicists, Zöllner—who is well known from his investigations concerning the comets and the protuberances on the sun—has openly joined the camp of Mr. Slade and his band by his recent publication, 'Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen.' Supporting himself upon Kant's doctrine that the space known to us has three dimensions without real existence and is merely a form of intuition, Zöllner declares it to be not impossible that we may be surrounded by spirits which we cannot perceive, and that the actual form of our conception possesses four dimensions. Beings of this description, he concludes, must be capable of accomplishing things which appear impracticable to beings confined to a limited space. And as Mr. Slade, according to his opinion, has accomplished in his own presence and in that of several others things which are impossible under the supposition of a space consisting of but three dimensions, Zöllner thinks we must inevitably assume the existence of beings of four dimensions! No Polonius will deny that there is method in this conclusion. The learned astronomer is a man of spirit, as is proved by his humorous impeachment, condemnation, and solemn execution of the celebrated Berlin Academician, Dubois Reymond, whom he accuses of being the "un-German" representative of atheism, materialism, and sundry other isms. There was no need for him to summon a spirit from the other world.

The venerable representative of idealism and spiritualism in Germany, the worthy J. H. Fichte, has raised a protest against the dangerous attempt of making the popular belief in ghosts a scientifically accredited fact; this he has done in a curious work entitled 'Der neue Spiritualismus, sein Werth und seine Täuschungen.' The Academy of Sciences in Leipzig, of which the man who has fallen among the "Zöllner" (the publicans) is a member, has imitated Luther's procedure against the busy spirits of his day, and, as Zöllner himself relates, has refused to admit his 'Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen' among its transactions. ROBERT ZIMMERMANN.

HOLLAND.

In my review of this year I take up the thread where I let it go last year, at the voyages of my countrymen in different parts of the world. A lieutenant of infantry, H. W. van der Mey, relates an interesting tour he made, two years ago, in Norway, and interweaves his descriptions of the land and its inhabitants with reminiscences of the literary and scientific history of the country he visited ('Wandelingen in Noorwegen'). Mr. Beyer-

man describes in an entertaining fashion a three months' visit to Algeria ('Drie Maanden in Algerië'). A young merchant of Rotterdam, Mr. van Ryckevorsel, made a trip to the East Indies, and has written a most readable and amusing, though in several places somewhat vulgar and boyish, account of what he saw and said in *Insulinde*, as the poetical name goes ('Brieven uit Insulinde'). Concerning the same country, Mr. De Jonge is continuing his invaluable publication of documents, forming the history of the rise of our authority in those parts. The tenth volume, just published, gives the various governmental papers and letters from the year 1743 till 1764 ('De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch gezag in Oost-Indië, X.'). Mr. van Vloten has continued his history of the United Netherlands from 1648, a sequel to those of Arend, Van Rees, and Brill, till the interesting times of the English king William the Third and the death of Mary ('Geschiedenis des Vaderlands'). As a welcome introduction to the celebration which will take place next month of the memorable Union of Utrecht, Mr. P. L. Muller produced a handsome little volume relating the birth, the conditions, and the establishment of that Union, and its working as the fundamental law of the infant Republic ('De Unie van Utrecht'). A great statesman who saw the end of the Union, and who did much to prepare and organize the new order of things, Anton Reinhard Falck, left in his diplomatic letters, lately published, most valuable materials for the diplomatic history of that period ('Ambtsbrieven van A. R. Falck'). As an agent of Castlereagh wrote of him in 1816, he might be said to have credit with all parties, and to "possess fair and conciliatory views for the government of the country"; so he proved afterwards, when ambassador in London, and treating with Canning and Huskisson, the Duke of Wellington and Prince Talleyrand, the Lords Grey and Palmerston. For the first-named statesman he professed the most sincere admiration when discussing with him commercial interests and the exchange of territory in the East Indies.

As contributions to the history of literature I may mention the new edition of Mr. van Vloten's 'History of Dutch Literature' and of his 'Nederlandsch Kluchtspel.' Busken Huet published two volumes of 'Literarische Fantaisien,' in which are many old and some new critiques of this witty essayist. No literary characters, but a painter and a composer, Wiertz and Berlioz, are the subjects of Mr. Scheurleer's well-written study, 'Twee Titanen der 19^e Eeuw.' Of a lighter character is the little book entitled 'Het Servetje' ('The Napkin'), in which Conviva supplies some amusing anecdotes and reminiscences of our recent authors. Some people think it rather indiscreet of Conviva to tell the weaknesses of the people who admitted him as a guest to their fortnightly meetings. Not so Mr. Kneppelhout, who takes the opportunity of supplementing some of the sketches in a letter to Conviva, printed in the *Gids*.

It will not take up much time to review the poetical productions of the year 1878. Beets is publishing a cheap edition of his poems. He would have much obliged his many admirers had he given them some new poems; but, as it is, we are thankful that he is bringing within

the reach of all his countrymen what deserves to be known to all. Vosmaer is engaged upon a translation of Homer's 'Iliad.' Every one knows he is excellently qualified for that task; his muse moves easily in the garb of the ancients, whether he uses the hexameter in light and amusing composition, as 'Londinias' (of which I spoke last year), or renders Homer's lines in their simple grandeur. Mr. Hasebroek has just published a volume of pretty little poems called 'Snowdrops' ('Sneeuw-klokjes'). But for the rest our veterans have been silent. Of the younger poets none is attractive. Therefore we are always fain to return to the poets of the past, and applaud every effort that is made to save them from oblivion. By a new publication, that of 'Letters and Posthumous Papers of Bellamy,' we are reminded of one of the most amiable and able poets of the end of the last century. Many people will take up his poems again, and feel quite refreshed by the natural tone and good taste of the poet. Mr. J. de Vos's 'Lentebloemen' ('Spring Flowers') is an unpretending volume of little poems, not very original in thought, but rather poetical in tone. The Rev. Van der Pot's 'Prose and Poetry' seldom rises above mediocrity. The pretty poems of Mr. Reiger and the nice pictures of Mr. ten Kate make their joint work, 'Zangen en Beelden uit het Noorden,' a pleasant and attractive book. The most powerful and original among our younger poets is, no doubt, Mr. E. de Chanteleux, the author of a drama in blank verse, 'Chandosse.' It is, however, to be regretted that his muse seems more at home among wild maenads than in the society of decent people. The manner of some of our present authors, and of Mr. de Chanteleux especially, is condemned not less by the rules of good taste than by those of morality. Seldom is the language of his *noblemen* and *gentlewomen* better than hysterical rant. But sometimes an outburst of true passion or some striking lines betray real ability.

Novels have been so plentiful that it would be impossible to mention them all. Mr. Koopmans van Boekeren published some short novels, entitled 'Muisjes met en zonder Staarten'; the Rev. van der Hoeve a novel, 'Marie,' in which the plot is good and the characters well drawn. The witty author whose pseudonym is Jan Holland has written a sharp satire on the hypocrisy of modern society in the form of a novel, 'Nette Menschen.' Piet Vluchtig is writing a series of little sketches, 'Haagsche Hopjes,' the first of which contains a pretty good portrait of Thorbecke; the second is very inferior, and describes the anguish of a rich ignoramus before his re-election as a member of the Tweede Kamer (our House of Commons). Some novels of Mr. van Sorgen seem to promise something for the future, and Mr. Chapuis's long novel, 'Satanella,' will certainly be read and enjoyed by many. Besides 'Krisje de Gier,' which I do not admire, Aart Admiraal published two old novels and some essays, 'Oudheden,' which have a sad interest for the many friends of this excellent prose-writer, whose death we have since to regret. The 'Kerstvertellingen' ('Christmas Tales') of Mr. de Veer are partly gay sketches, partly sad tales, with a moral tendency; they are all of them written in the cheerful, good-natured style which is so entirely De Veer's own. The

book is certainly a more appropriate Christmas present for young people than another book which is recommended as such in our daily papers, i.e., Miss E. Haighton's latest novel, 'Louise's Liefde.' I should hope our young people have too much good taste and common sense to relish such an improbable, disgusting story and characters. In her 'Beelden,' published in the beginning of this year, Miss Haighton describes her impressions of Germany and a German actress. The book is a little better than her novel, but the style is as bad. The greatest defects of many of our young novelists are a careless style and coarseness of expression. The cause is not to be found in the want of good models among our living writers. Our rising authors ought to know better. Let them turn to Beets, for instance, to see what beautiful Dutch prose is, and let them be taught in his school that a writer who respects his public and himself tries to express his noblest thoughts in the choicest language. Beets's 'Groote Mannen en Ware Grootheid' will give many of them a better idea, too, of real greatness than they seem to be inspired with.

'Fernand,' by Melati van Java, distinguishes itself by graphic descriptions of the beauty of an Indian landscape. The novels of Miss Louise Stratenus are more especially light reading, and Miss van Hasseld's novel, 'Mevrouw Holting,' impresses the reader with the idea that the author must be a good-natured, optimistic, loving creature, who wishes to see every one happy.

Among our younger authors the most gifted is certainly the young lady who writes under the *nom de plume* of A. S. C. Wallis. She takes to authorship in full earnest, and her 'In Dagen van Strijd' ('In Days of Strife') is the most interesting romance of the period. It is an historical novel of the days of our eighty years' war. The book gives more and less than the title promises—*more*, because there is an analysis of some characters so thoroughly modern that we seem to see our own selves before us, and *less*, because our energetic forefathers are not adequately represented. If "Wallis" proves to have talent enough to create new types, this promising young author ought to avail herself of the hints which are given her by some of our best critics. Her talents are worth cultivating. I shall be glad, too, when life and its joys deliver her from a certain melancholy which depresses her. At present she seems to wander "between two worlds, one dead, the other powerless to be born." E. VAN CAMPEN.

HUNGARY.

CONTRARY to my usual habit of beginning with comparative philology, I shall this year touch first upon publications relating to the Hungarian language only, especially referring to two different books, which throw a good deal of light on the past condition of Hungarian literature as well as upon the efforts made to set agoing the present scientific inquiries. The first of these is 'Középkori magyar költői maradványok' ('Medieval Monuments of Hungarian Poetry'), edited by Aron Szilády, under the auspices of the Hungarian Academy. M. Szilády, who is also famous for his knowledge of Turkish and Persian, has made a most valuable collection of mediæval Hungarian verse concealed hitherto in libraries, but really

deserving publication, not, perhaps, so much in consequence of its excellence as poetry as of the philological value attached to it. We have here national songs from the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, which will dismay those sceptical as to the ancient date of Magyar literary monuments, and refute the assertions of our enemies, who pretend that our literature only dates from the commencement of this century. It may be that the lion's share in the present publication belongs to the late Francis Toldy, the indefatigable historian of Hungarian literature; but this circumstance cannot detract from the merits of M. Szilády, whose copious explanatory notes prove him to be a learned and conscientious scholar. The second book is 'Révay Miklós élete és munkái' ('Life and Works of Nicolaus Révay'), by Dr. T. Bánóczy, a young writer, who gained the prize of the Academy, and who, in sketching the life of the author of the first scientific Hungarian grammar, has not limited himself to dry biographical facts, but has given a good picture of that interesting time when the national self-consciousness of the Magyars tore asunder the veil of the Latino-German prejudices of the age. We see in Révay a man who with perseverance and patience pursued the aim of his life until he succeeded in laying down the rules of the Hungarian grammar in strict accordance with the spirit of the language. His philology is, if compared with the present state of that branch of science, not acceptable, but this does not lessen the merits of the inquirer, and we are in every respect indebted to M. Bánóczy for the care which he has bestowed upon the portrait of his hero.

In reference to the publications in the field of foreign philology, I must first mention Count Geyza Kuun's book edition of the famous 'Petarica Kumanian Dictionary and Phrase-book,' a work which has been made known in Europe by Klaproth, but which, like all the publications of the Germano-Russian scholar, is in many respects deficient and is sadly superficial. Count Kuun took the trouble of copying the whole manuscript at Venice, and his interpretations are likely to be great improvements, considering the progress Turkish philology has made of late years as well as the learning and zeal which the Hungarian nobleman has brought to bear upon his task. The publication being in Latin will be accessible to the whole of the learned world. Amongst the minor dissertations which have appeared in the *Philological Reporter* of the Academy, I may mention Paul Hunfalvy's 'Study on the Roumanian Language.' Here the Nestor of comparative philology in Hungary treads upon ground rather strange to him; still, this monograph is in strict connexion with his former historico-ethnographical inquiries about the origin of the Roumanians, a question in which he in most points agrees with Roessler, and furnishes proof of the non-Roman descent of our Valachian neighbours.

Hungarian history can boast of several considerable accessions. The greatest attention is due to 'A kereszténység első százada Magyarországon' ('The First Century of Christianity in Hungary'), by our great historian, the late Michael Horváth. Amongst the editions of the Academy may be mentioned a large monograph belonging to local history, 'A szörényi

bánság és Szörénymegye története' ('History of the Banat and County of Szörény'), by Frederic Pesthy, in which he illustrates, by the light of records collected during a decade, a part of our country which was totally devastated under the Turkish rule, and the history of which was to historians a *terra incognita*. The Historical department of the Academy has brought two publications of records to a conclusion, namely, the 'Mátyáskori diplomatai emlékek' ('Diplomatic Monuments of the Age of King Matthias'), with the fourth volume (1478-90), and the 'Archivum Rákóczyanum,' with the third volume of the 'Correspondence of Nicolaus Bercsényi' (1708-11); whilst the 'Monumenta Comititalia Regni Hungariæ' were continued by the publication of the sixth volume (1574-1580), and the 'Monumenta Comititalia Regni Transylvaniæ' by that of the fourth. There were also published the first volume (1301-1322) of 'Diplomatarium regum stirpis Andegavensis,' the 'Diplomatic Correspondence of Paul the Third touching Hungary' (1535-1540), out of the Farnese Archives at Naples, and the 'Political Correspondence of Gabriel Bethlen' (1613-1629). The *Történelmi Társ*, a quarterly periodical, contains a rich collection of historical sources, amongst which deserve a particular mention the records existing in foreign archives published by Dr. Henry Marczaly, and the Correspondence of George Martinuzzi (1530-1551) and Stephen Illésházy (1604-1609).

Much attention is paid to the history of the Renaissance, the most flourishing epoch of Hungary, when the country ranked, not only with regard to its political and military power, but also with regard to its culture, amongst the first states of Europe. The investigation of the history of the Corvina, the library of King Matthias, and the bibliographical and philological examination of the codices sent back from Constantinople, about which I wrote to you two years ago a special letter, as well as of the codices kept in foreign libraries, have afforded material for several dissertations by Arnold Ipolyi, Emil Ponori-Thewrewk, John Csontosy, Floris Römer, and Eugen Abel. The examination of the library of John Vitéz, Archbishop of Esztergom, which vied with the Corvina, has engaged the attention of the learned historian William Fraknói, who has also published several political speeches of this great ecclesiastic and his correspondence with Æneas Sylvius. The history of Hungarian civilization in the Middle Ages has been illustrated by the work of Arnold Ipolyi, Bishop of Besztercebánya, 'A besztercebányai műemlékek története és helyreállítás' ('History and Restoration of the Ecclesiastical Artistic Monuments of Besztercebánya'). This work, which has been translated into German, traces not only the history of the restoration of these monuments, but deals with the whole artistic life and artistic schools of Upper Hungary. I must draw particular attention not only to the great munificence of the Hungarian Catholic clergy in all questions connected with arts, science, and public instruction, but also to the eminent literary men to be found in their ranks, for clergymen like Canon Fraknói, Bishop Ipolyi, Archbishop Haynald, Abbot Kruesz, and others will hardly be found in any other Catholic country of Europe.

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science the journals published by the Academy showed much activity. Great and general attention will be certainly paid to the essay of Francis Pulszky, 'A kelta uralomról Magyarországon' ('On the Keltic Rule in Hungary'), a subject which, if I am not mistaken, is hardly touched upon by Mommsen, and is now brought before the public in the attractive manner which characterizes the writings of the learned Director of our National Museum.

Our *belles-lettres* consists as usual chiefly of collections of poetry. Of poets the principal, John Arany, one of the greatest geniuses the Magyar race has produced, has not printed a new volume. Declining health and official duties—he is the First Secretary of the Academy—have made him silent for the last fifteen years. His recent reappearance in our best monthly was, therefore, the more gratifying to the Hungarian reader. One of our older poets, M. Kolomannus Tóth, has collected the occasional productions of his muse. He belongs to the school of Petöfi, a school of which he is almost the most popular representative, and it is particularly his erotic poetry which has won the favour of the public. A contemporary of M. Tóth, John Vajda, has also published a poetical romance under the title 'Találkozások' ('Meetings'). He is distinguished by his originality and the truth of his pictures of daily life. Our younger poets have issued something like fifteen volumes. They are characterized by a mournful tone, strongly inclining towards the "Weltschmerz" of the Germans, and they sadly neglect national forms and traditions.

Our younger as well as our older novelists have, as regards quantity, amply satisfied the reading public. Maurice Jókai has issued, besides a collection of tales, two large works of fiction. It is a pity that this famous author forsakes in both the ground on which he gained his first and most splendid laurels; but nevertheless his ingenuity, richness of fancy, and beautifully coloured pictures always enrapture the public. In 'A névtelen vár' ('The Nameless Castle') he connects an epoch of French history with Hungarian. A French nobleman, rescuing a daughter of Marie Antoinette, escapes with her to Hungary, where he lives up to her death in a castle under the continual fear of being detected. The most interesting part of the work is the history of the Hungarian army, which fought so unsuccessfully against Napoleon in 1809. The subject of his second novel, 'Egy asszonyi hajszál' ('A Lady's Hair'), is Polish. The reader becomes acquainted with the history of several Polish kings, of Sobieski and the siege of Vienna. Charles Vádnay, one of our best novelists, appeared likewise with a new story, 'A rossz szomszéd' ('The Bad Neighbour'), a psychological treatise, showing that the most embittered and coldest heart is cured by love. Arnoldus Vértessy, a productive young writer, has perpetrated three novels. The best is 'Nyomorúság iskolája' ('The School of Miery'), a picture of the life of the wild Bohemians of literature. One of our best female writers, Madame Lenke Beniczky-Bajza, has also printed a new novel. 'Itt és a jövő életben' ('Here and in Future').

In number and value the dramas published do not rival those of former years. Most attention was paid to the 'Ellenállhatat-

lan' ('The Irresistible'), a comedy by Gregorius Csiky, which gained a prize from the Academy. The vanity of men is ridiculed in the person of a young Spanish nobleman, who is convinced that every woman must be enchanted with him. Under such a supposition he hopes to gain the Princess of the Asturias, and circumstances strengthen the illusion that he will attain his object. The delusion disappears in the last moment, and he loses also the true heart which could have made him happy. The comedy when played did not bear out the opinions of the critics; the public acknowledged the excellent workmanship, but did not appreciate the slender and affected plot. On the minor stage of the Popular Theatre, Francis Csepregy earned the greatest success by 'A sárka csikó' ('The Chestnut Foal') and 'A piros bugyillár.''

In conclusion, I will point to the wholesome literary movement which manifests itself in bibliographical publications and which deserves to be mentioned. I have before me three different works: (a) 'Régi magyar könyvtár,' by Carolus Szabó, comprising the publications issued between 1484–1711, and where 1,793 different Hungarian works are enumerated. Amongst these there are 193 books, which the author of the compendium did not see himself, but was only able to quote after citations contained in other books. (b) 'Magyarország természettudományi és matematikai könyvészete' ('The Natural-Philosophical and Mathematical Publications of Hungary') from 1472–1875, by M. Szinnyey and Dr. Szinnyey. If we consider that the authors had to break entirely new ground, and that they had to search eleven different libraries, we cannot but acknowledge the merit of their undertaking. It may surprise the English reader that 8,912 independent works and 2,834 different papers have been written and published by Hungarian writers of the past century on topics connected with natural philosophy, but it is nevertheless an indisputable fact. (c) The list of German publications in Hungary during the fifteenth and sixteenth century: 1,317 different German books are mentioned by Carolus Kertbeny, the German translator of Petöfi. A. VÁMBÉRY.

ITALY.

THE year that is drawing to a close has offered to Italian poets several opportunities of displaying their powers. The deaths of a king and a pope, the accession of a new king and the election of a new pope, the journey of the young sovereigns, the infamous attempt upon the popular monarch, have stirred the country. It might have been supposed that they would have stirred the poets too. This has not been the case. A number of poets have written, very few of them appear to have been moved. The most tender of their productions are the verses referring to the death of the king. The most poetical, it must be allowed, has been a prose production of Yorick, the pseudonym of the advocate Ferrigni, entitled 'Il Re è Morto.' The illustrious bard Andrea Maffei, desiring to bewail the death of the king, has hit upon no better expedient than to turn into verse the article of Yorick. I was present at a meeting at Rome of the old Academy L'Arcadia in honour of Leo XIII., and all the poets of

the reaction spouted their compositions. Some were very neatly turned, but there was a great deal more rhetoric than feeling in them. The most powerful of our elder poets, Giovanni Prati, has published a volume of new pieces, under the title of 'Iside,' but not one in the whole book is dedicated to either pope or king; and yet Prati is the only official poet, and in consequence had more title than any one else to dwell upon an event which filled Italy with consternation. Besides he had prophesied to Victor Emmanuel the kingdom of Italy. Perhaps his emotion was too deep. On the other hand, the republican poet Carducci has dedicated a poem to the queen. It is no small triumph for our young sovereigns that a noted republican should pay homage to them; but when a poet has written two such verses as Carducci has,—

O Idealismo umano
Affogati in un cesso,

—I quote the Italian because translation is impossible—he has no claim to be taken seriously when he endeavours to idealize a lady who is too admirable in herself to need idealization. The weak point in the writings of Carducci, his lack of sincerity, of naturalness, of truth, has been pointed out with the utmost eloquence and effect by Giovanni Rizzi in another ode addressed to Queen Margharita, a fine and powerful lyric, full of respect and enthusiasm, that has been published by the *Illustrazione* of Milan. The appearance of this ode is another blow to the poetry of the so-called realists, who wish to pave the way for a revolution by ribald verse. This, in fact, is the threat that an able but mistaken poet, M. Stecchetti, the *nom de plume* of Dr. Guerrini, holds out in the preface to a volume of polemical verse in favour of the realistic school, a volume in which pernicious sentiments are expressed in admirable language. I am quite aware that M. Carducci, and M. Stecchetti, and the other representatives of the Satanic school despise me supremely ever since I have ventured to deplore their errors, but I continue firm to my opinion. They do not wish to do ill to my country, but they do it; they corrupt our young men, and habituate them to a brutal sort of art. It is impossible to tolerate such an abuse of poetry, and it is absolutely necessary to resist tendencies that are fatal; but there is no need to use caricature in expressing an opinion of the school. It is enough to show that the game these writers carry on is unworthy of their talents and dangerous to the youth of Italy. Zandrini at Palermo, Gnoli at Rome, Guerzoni at Padua, Giovanni Rizzi and Farina at Milan, Bersezio at Turin, uphold with courage the claims of poetry to the Ideal, and deal from time to time damaging blows at the new school. The members of it are themselves incorrigible, but it is right to warn the public against admiring a false taste. Our nation does not need to have its passions excited; rather does it require a stoic training in order to regain a portion of its ancient energy. In any case, it was not by poetry of this sort that the way was paved for the deliverance of Italy, and it is not by such poetry that Italy will be preserved. If the writers are respectable, their writings are not, and should be repudiated by every one zealous for the honour of our native land. To come back to the annual list of books, I shall endeavour to name the most

important, but in such a brief article it is necessary to pass over a good many.

Of novels may be specified 'L' Oro Nascosto' of Salvatore Farina (the editor of the interesting *Rivista Minima* in Milan), which has been translated into German, 'Lutezia,' by A. G. Barrili, and 'Notti Insonni,' by R. Stuart.

Among the volumes of verse, besides the 'Iside' of Prati and the elzevir editions of the school of Carducci and Stecchetti, may be specified the haughty answer of Rizzi, entitled 'Un Grido'; two volumes of poetry by the deceased Modenese poet, Antonio Peretti; a volume of most carefully elaborated workmanship by Benedetto Prina; two volumes of prose and poetry by Giuseppe Bustelli; and a miniature volume of epigrams by Antonio Ghislanzoni, which has been published under the curious title of 'Libro Proibito.' The elegant translation of Shakspeare by Carcano has reached the seventh volume. Giacomo Bertini has printed a new version of Bion and Moschus; G. B. Fasanotto has translated from the German Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen'; the illustrious anthropologist Mantegazza offers, under the title of 'Tavolozza,' an excerpt from his journal of thirty years, in which are to be found most interesting and original observations on man; and Prospero Viani and Prof. Piergili have brought out two volumes of hitherto unpublished writings of Giacomo Leopardi.

Among the most noteworthy of historical works are the 'Storia della Monarchia Piemontese,' from 1792 to 1798, told in a masterly fashion by Nicomede Bianchi, Keeper of the Archives at Turin, and the new edition, corrected and enlarged, of the important monograph of Domenico Berti on the prosecution of Galileo. A young Bolognese historian, Edoardo Alvisi, has published a new volume on Cesare Borgia, and prints in it several highly interesting documents hitherto inedited. Prof. Ciampi, of the University of Rome, has put forth a notable monograph, enriched with new documents, on Innocent X. and his court. Ferdinando Bosio, one of the chief functionaries in the Ministry of Public Instruction at Rome, relates in a lively fashion, for the benefit of the Italian people, the annals of the Popes from St. Peter to Pio Nono. He adopts the national point of view. Prof. N. Fornelli has written a brief history of the Middle Ages in one volume, for the use of schools. Savina Fabricius has compiled an account of modern history for the female normal schools. Treves, the Milan publisher, has brought out an Italian translation, made by M. Canini, of the 'Contemporary History' of Weber, which is followed by a view of the course of Italian literature during the nineteenth century, from the pen of the writer of this article. The same publisher has finished a Dictionary of History and Geography, compiled by Gustavo Strafforello, and the Dictionary of Science, edited by Gerolamo Boccardo, the Genoese economist and naturalist, for whom Treves has just published a volume entitled 'Novità della Scienza.' By the side of this book should be mentioned another interesting volume that has just come out, 'La Novità dell' Industria,' by Antonio Caccianiga, which tells of what the author has seen and admired at the Paris Exhibition. Treves has also issued a series of brilliant letters by Edmondo de Amicis, under the title of 'Ricordi di Parigi.'

B. E. Maineri has printed with a great deal of care the correspondence between Daniel Manin and Giorgio Pallavicino, which is extremely important for the history of modern Italy. Pallavicino, who died this year, was one of the fellow-sufferers of Silvio Pellico, only the place of his imprisonment was Gradisca, and not Spielberg. Another victim of Austria who was confined for some months in the fortress of Josephstadt was the amiable Veronese poet, Alesardo Aleardi, who died this year of a stroke of apoplexy. A good article in memoriam of Aleardi may be found in the *Nuova Antologia* of the 1st of December; it is written by Giulio Carcano. The Congress of Berlin has called forth a book by Bonghi, entitled 'Il Congresso di Berlino e la Crisi d' Oriente.' The same powerful writer has published a volume of 'Ritratti Contemporanei' (Cavour, Bismarck, Thiers). The Paris Exhibition has given rise to an admirable monograph by L. Bodio on the Roman Campagna, and a series of criticisms, full of originality, by Tullo Massarani on Art at Paris. The Congress of Orientalists at Florence has led to the publication of the writings of the Italian missionary in India, Marco della Tomba; to the remarks on the Arab coins at Milan by I. Ghizon; to a Sanskrit chrestomathy by F. L. Pullé; to the compilation of several catalogues of Oriental manuscripts preserved in Italian libraries, among others of the catalogue of the Hebrew MSS. belonging to the library of the University of Turin by B. Peyron. The volume relating the doings of the Congress is in the press. The death of King Victor Emmanuel has given occasion to several biographies of the great king, the most elaborate of which is one, in two volumes, by Giuseppe Massari. Leone Carpi has essayed to represent in a book what he calls 'L' Italia Vivente,' a badly compiled work, but full of useful information. The 'Lettere Meridionali' of Villari are terribly eloquent, and have called the attention of Italians to the social question and the necessity of improving matters. Quitting the profound studies in which he has been engaged upon the history of Florence, the learned Professor undertook in his capacity of deputy a journey in the Neapolitan provinces, of which he is a native, and was painfully struck by the misery of the inhabitants. He wrote some eloquent letters to the Roman journal *L' Opinione*, which excited curiosity, surprise, and sympathy for the writer; but M. Villari wished for something more. He hoped to excite a cry of indignation throughout Italy and induce all patriots to set to devising remedies. The letters were speedily forgotten, but on seeing them gathered again in a volume, people have begun to reflect anew, and deeply too. Prof. Villari thinks, very justly, that the whole of society ought to interest itself in the social question, which becomes daily more threatening, for he rightly feels that all political questions are of secondary importance to it, and he does well to say and preach this. "To oblige," he writes, "the peasant and proletarian to go to school, to put in their hands books and newspapers, to teach them the rights of man, to call them into the army, where they learn to respect others and themselves, and recall them again to their families to lead the lives of slaves, and to believe that you are not

thus storing up peril for the future, is to defy history, experience, reason." Meanwhile M. Reale and M. Alfani offer two independent treatises, each entitled 'Il Carattere degli Italiani.' Each of them has followed in the steps of Smiles, and endeavours to characterize what he considers the excellences and the defects of the Italian character; the former writes in a rationalistic, the latter in a Catholic spirit. Both are honest books, but the second book is much the better written, the better arranged, and shows more taste. Among my colleagues at the Istituto degli Studi Superiori—I have already mentioned Villari and Mantegazza—I cannot forget M. Puini, who has produced this year one of the best books that have been written upon the religions of Asia, especially upon Buddha, Confucius, and Lao-Tseu; David Castelli has printed a beautiful book on the 'Poesia Ebraica'; Gaetano Trezza has published his own scientific confessions, under the title of 'Confessioni d' uno Scettico.' Prof. Giuliani has commented with great diligence and sagacity upon the Latin works of Dante, beginning with the treatises 'De Vulgari Eloquentia' and 'De Monarchia,' and thus coming near to the accomplishment of his project of raising to Dante the worthiest of monuments by the complete exegesis of his works. An undertaking of first-rate importance, planned in a large, profound, and thoroughly scientific manner, is the 'Storia della Letteratura Italiana,' of which Prof. Adolfo Bartoli has brought out the first volume, which constitutes in some measure an introduction. When this work shall have been completed we shall possess for the first time a true history of our literature, not erudite only but critical. Meanwhile it is well to take note of the various special works which have appeared during the year. They are the original and eloquent pages of Prof. Giuseppe Guerzoni, upon what he calls 'Il Primo Rinascimento'; a minute, copious, interesting monograph of Carlo Malagola, of Bologna, upon a scholar of the fifteenth century, Antonio Urceo called Codro; the curious notices of Cantù upon the literary society of the Conciliatore and the poet Monti; and the first volume of a magnificent picture of literary life in Piedmont under the reign of Victor Emmanuel by Vittorio Bersezio. Among the scientific publications I may mention the learned 'Prologomeni alla Moderna Psicogenia' of Prof. Pietro Sicilliani, of the University of Bologna, in which he expounds the doctrines of Messrs. Darwin, Spencer, and Bain on the subject. I ought finally to mention as of special importance the fourth edition, enlarged, of the illustrated catalogue of all the Italian texts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries yet printed, a catalogue compiled, with a bibliographical erudition that is very rare, by Francesco Zambrini at Bologna. His catalogue is at least classified; mine is little better than an enumeration. I regret that the exigencies of space prevent me going further, and I must ask Italian authors whom I have not mentioned to pardon the omission.

ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.

NORWAY.

OUR most prominent imaginative writers have not been idle since you gave your last summary of Norwegian literature. In the first place the Bishop of Christianssand, Jørgen Moe, a man illustrious alike as poet and

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as comparative mythologist, and whose reputation is European, has published his 'Complete Works' in two volumes. Here are found collected for the first time those lyrics and short stories which possess for the Norwegian reader so fresh a perfume and so intimate a sense of home, as well as his grave and intense religious poems. He has also included some excellent studies on the art of collecting folk-stories in general and those of Norway in particular. One of these Dasent has adapted so as to form the preface of his translation. From Björnson's pen we have received a novel, 'Magnhild,' which in style and structure is not equal to his masterly peasant idylls, but is noticeable for its significant leaning towards the modern realistic school. His latest drama, 'A New System,' is ready to appear in a German translation, but is not yet printed. Henrik Ibsen has produced a striking and effective drama in his 'Pillars of Society,' a sort of pendant to the 'Young Men's League,' his earlier political comedy, and a satire against social hypocrisy. Jonas Lie has printed a novel, 'Thomas Ross,' in which he has attempted a new class of subject, abandoning his descriptions of savage nature to sketch life in our metropolis; but the book has not enjoyed the same success as his earlier novels of seafaring adventure: the cause of this is the timidity of the author in treating social facts. Andreas Munch has published a volume of 'Memorial Poems' on the death of Norwegian and Danish personages, and one of his best early writings, 'The Bridal of the King's Daughter,' has appeared magnificently illustrated by Lorenz Frølich. The clever author Camilla Collett has collected in 'From the Camp of the Dumb' a series of very amusing and piquant short essays, in which the emancipation of women takes a prominent place: these essays have called forth an angry opposition from the conservative side. Of our younger poets Kristofer Janson, who confines himself to the peasant dialect, has written a pretty story, called 'The Rescued'; a new writer of talent, Kristian Gløersen, has published a good novel, 'Sigurd,' and John Paulsen a few volumes of no especial merit, of which 'Dorothea' is the best. Finally, of our lady-writers Marie Colban has distinguished herself by her clever novel 'I Live,' and Magdalene Thoresen by her 'Life Studies' and her successful and really striking drama 'Within Doors,' which gives a remarkable study of life in the Bergen of to-day. Two young dramatists, Karsten Kjelland and Johannes Brochmann, have shown promise.

In antiquarian literature must be mentioned A. E. Eriksen's admirable critical edition of the collected works of our old poet and divine Petter Dass (1647-1708).

Of works that belong to the outskirts of *belles-lettres* the most notable have been Prof. J. A. Friis's 'To the Mountains in the Holidays' and J. B. Barth's 'Sketches of Nature,' which give very animated and picturesque studies of Norwegian sport. Among contributions to the history of our literature must be mentioned Hartvig Lassen's 'Henrik Wergeland and his Friends,' as well as an interesting collection of 'Studies.' J. N. Brun has published 'Old Facts and News regarding Bishop Nordahl Brun,' the well-known poet and orator. Henrik Jæger has published a volume of 'Pen-and-Ink Sketches of Norwegian Writers.'

Among historical works the most notable is the second volume of J. E. Sars's 'Outline of Norse History,' which proceeds from the death of Olaf the Saint to Magnus Lagaböter. Dr. Gustaf Storm has published 'Critical Contributions to the History of the Viking Period' and 'The Case of Sigurd Ranesen.' Prof. I. Dietrichson has performed a useful labour by writing a critical and biographical memoir of the great painter Adolf Tidemand, only one volume of which has appeared. A distinguished young archaeologist, Ingvald Undset, has printed a work on 'Norwegian Antiquities in Foreign Museums' and a valuable handbook to the antiquities in our University Museum. Lieutenant N. A. Larsen has published a work on 'The War of 1807-1814,' in which the naval contests with the English are detailed. L. Daase and Drolsum have edited an illustrated 'History of the World,' which is shortly to appear. Official history is represented by 'Diplomatium Norvegicum, IX. 2'; 'Norske Rigsregistranter,' VI. 2 and VII. 1; 'Proceedings in the Storting, 1814 to 1833'; 'Bishop Ejstein's Rent-roll'; and 'Heilagra manna sögur.' L. B. Stenersen has obtained the grade of doctor for his 'De historia variisque generibus statuarum iconicarum apud Atheniensis.' Philology is represented by the 'Early Italian Studies' of the learned Prof. Sophus Bugge, by Ivar Aasen's interesting 'Norwegian Book of Names,' by Arne Garborg's 'The Norse Peasant Dialects and their Use,' a polemical treatise against the use of Danish, and by Prof. Johan Storm's 'English Philology,' which will appear in a few days.

In theological and philological literature should be named G. T. Mejdall's 'Laws of Thought,' E. F. B. Horn's 'Man and Morals,' J. Belshem's 'Codex Aureus,' a learned critical edition of the famous Stockholm MS., and an 'Outline of the History of Hymns in Scandinavia,' also by Belshem. J. N. Skaar has published an exhaustive 'History of Norwegian Hymns.' In legal literature L. Aubert's 'Sources of Norse Equity' and Brandt's 'On Marine Insurance' have most general interest. T. Aschehoug has written a valuable work on the 'Relation of Neighbouring Proprietors.'

In geography, statistics, and political economy several important works have appeared, such as the 'Holy Land,' by V. Vogt; 'Madagascar,' by L. Dahle; 'Le Royaume de Norvège,' by Dr. O. J. Broch, a very exhaustive work prepared for the Paris Exhibition; 'Banks and Banking,' by A. Kjær, E. Hertzberg, and J. Gamborg in collaboration; and other treatises by Kjær, Vogt, and Heftye on international statistics.

Among scientific publications those of most importance have been 'Mollusca Regionis Artice Norvegicæ' and the 'Invertebrate Fauna of the Mediterranean,' by G. O. Sars; Blytt's great 'Flora of Norway,' which is now at last concluded; A. Helland's 'Frozen Fjords of Greenland'; Dr. Sexe's 'Historical Account of Geographical Surveys of Norway from 1773 to 1876'; and finally, A. S. Steen's 'Laws of Weather and Wind.' But most of what is written on scientific research is printed in periodicals, and is therefore not included in this notice.

K. A. WINTER-HJELM.

PORTUGAL.

THE literary activity in Portugal during the year 1878, although slight, nevertheless gives evidence of a revival. Before entering upon an enumeration of the books, I wish to record the foundation in the Superior Course of Letters of two important chairs, that of Comparative Philology and that of the Sanskrit Language and Literature. These branches of study have hitherto been ignored in our schools, and the chairs have been established to utilize the special knowledge of two professors of recognized talent.

It is to be regretted that the Government does not commence a general reform of the system of public instruction, which at present suffers from profound organic vices: for instance, our primary instruction is subordinate to the rules of Roman Catholic education; our secondary instruction follows the traditions of the exclusively classical teaching adopted by the Jesuits; our superior course in Coimbra is faithful to the tenets of the universities of the Middle Ages, and in the Polytechnics of Lisbon and Oporto it follows the usages of the schools of the French Revolution.

Although public initiative is wanting there are many encouraging instances of private enterprise. The Royal Academy of Sciences has for many years stopped all its publications; however, outside the Academy there has been published the 'Cancioneiro Portuguez' of the Vatican Library. This work is a restoration of the authentic text, an edition of which was published at Halle, in 1865, by Ernesto Monaci. The Vatican text is unreadable, inasmuch as it was copied by an amanuensis of the sixteenth century who was not acquainted with the Portuguese language; the critical revision of the work could only be carried out in Portugal, and the work now published, several German critics say, displays wonderful ability. No Romance philologist can overlook this monument of the Provençal poetry of modern Europe: it contains 1,205 songs, and it can safely be said that in no collection in the libraries of Europe is there a Cancioneiro of equal merit, or one so rich in the traditional and popular element. Whilst on this subject I notice that there has been lately found in Italy the ancient Portuguese 'Cancioneiro,' formerly known to have been in the possession of Angelo Collocci, which served as a basis to the copy of the same preserved in the Vatican Library. It is also stated that the eminent Romance scholar Carolino Michaelis is engaged in Halle upon an edition of the 'Cancioneiro' of the Ajuda (a transcript of which was published some years ago by Lord Stuart).

There are several books still in the press with which I am acquainted, and about which I can speak with confidence; for instance, the 'Romanceiro do Archipelago da Madeira,' by Prof. Alvaro Rodrigues de Azevedo, a collection of popular and legendary ballads; also an extensive collection of popular fairy tales collected in the provinces of Minho and Beira by that notable *savant* F. A. Coelho, an invaluable contribution to the study of comparative literature. In Oporto will shortly be published the catalogue of the library of music possessed by Dom John IV., by which the erudite Joaquim de Vasconcellos reconstructs the literature and history of the art of music during

the reign of that highly accomplished monarch.

Senhor Ramalho Ortigão, who knows how to handle the Portuguese language better than any other living writer, still continues the publication of the *Farpas*, a review of manners and customs, besides containing general criticism. Senhor Ortigão possesses sound common sense, great power of observation, an irresistible flow of picturesque language, and, moreover, he is thoroughly enlightened. In the *Farpas* he endeavours to weigh in the balance all our men, political, literary, and artistic; he always presents the practical side of the question, and shows how our apathetic way of treating matters may be altered and improved. These small volumes are to-day the best standard by which the varied phases of Portuguese life may be understood, judged, and appreciated. Among periodical publications I notice two literary reviews, the *Occidente*, in Lisbon, directed by Guilherme de Azevedo, and the *Renascença*, in Oporto, directed by Joaquim de Araújo. The first is notable for its wood engravings, which display progress in this style of art. In the *Renascença* the literary element predominates, and there are notices of the modern literary generation, such as biographies of the first Portuguese lyric poet, the estimable João de Deus, of the humorous poet João Penha, of Ramalho Ortigão, and others. There has also just appeared in Oporto a bi-monthly review entirely dedicated to questions of philosophy, called *O Positivismo*, which treats of the most fundamental questions relating to the sciences of cosmology, biology, and sociology.

Positive philosophy at the present time reckons many followers in Portugal, and the new generation, disciplined by it, is now beginning to recognize with great clearness that much hard work is required of this nation if it means to keep up with the progress of the epoch. Under the influence of this spirit there have just been published the first two parts of a Universal History, which the Portuguese press has hailed as a renovation of historical studies in Portugal. Prof. Felipe Simões has brought out 'An Introduction to the Study of Prehistoric Archaeology,' an important subject when we look upon it in a certain point of view, viz., the dissemination of knowledge in this country. Senhor Possidonio has also published a small manual of archaeology, based upon the requirements of instruction. A collection is about to be made of the various writings of the deceased Alexander Herculano. They will bear the general title of 'Opusculos'; they were sown broadcast over the old journal *O Panorama* during a long period. There has just been published 'O Bobo,' a deplorable and most unworthy imitation of Walter Scott. It would be much better for the reputation of the illustrious historian if his primitive essays were not introduced into the body of his works. There has likewise been issued, in parts, a dictionary containing the names of all foreign writers on Portugal. It is a curious work, from the pen of Prof. Manoel Bernardes Branco, and contains many portraits, such as those of Mr. Major of the British Museum, Diez, Bellerman, Ferdinand Denis, and others to whom the Portuguese nation is indebted. It is a precious collection, destined to develop the sources of our historic studies.

In literature and poetry there is little to notice. Poetry abounds, but, unfortunately, it is founded on the school of Baudelaire.

With regard to the stage, no drama has appeared that can lay claim to originality, or, at least, that reveals any artistic capacity in a philosophical point of view. Political journalism absorbs all talent in this country, demoralizes it, and makes it unproductive.

I must not forget to mention the appearance of a new edition of 'Primo Bazilio,' a romance descriptive of Lisbon life by Eça de Queiroz, Portuguese Consul at Newcastle. The publication of this romance produced a profound sensation, and it was read with interest and avidity. It is the detailed history of an adultery, but related with an extraordinary power of realistic and sensational effect. At times the work somewhat reminds us of Casa Nova. To speak the truth, Eça de Queiroz is a great artist, a worthy pupil of Balzac and Zola, and quite capable of competing with them.

Our true vocation and unquestionable glory ought always to consist in the progress of literature. I shall not conclude this short sketch of our literary movement without announcing the projected celebration of the centenary of Camoens, on the 10th of June, 1880. The principal Portuguese worshippers of Camoens are engaged in drawing up the scheme for the due celebration of this great national festival. The well-known novelist who writes under the pseudonym of Bento Moreno, the author of 'Amor Divino,' is about to publish a new romance, 'Os Noivos,' the theme of which is the dissolution of marriage by an abuse of sentimentality.

THEOPHILO BRAGA.

RUSSIA.

ALL who have lived through a great war, even one in which sentiment as well as patriotic feeling has been stirred, must admit that the influence on literature is bad. During the struggle passion and feeling are too much aroused for the writing of poems, novels, or histories that do not bear on the subject of the day. The higher the intelligence, the keener the sympathies, the sooner the attention is distracted from art, and inspiration stops or is diverted to ephemeral topics. There is, however, a feeling prevalent that after the war the excitement of the blood will be worked off in an artistic way, and that we may expect a renaissance in art and literature which shall display the true national feeling and character,—that the art of the country will be not only more national but more vigorous than before. Such anticipations are commonly deceived. No sudden blooming time came upon American literature after the Civil War; the literatures of France and Germany are certainly not better now than before 1870. The renaissance has not yet made its appearance; on the contrary, in each country there is an appearance of decadence. So in Russia we must expect that the dulness, the lack of production, which marked the year of the war, will continue until some event within the country awakens hope, stirs enthusiasm, and incites to patient effort, and the inherent vitality of the national spirit re-exerts itself. It is impossible, however, not to note the falling off in literary production in Russia. There, as in America, foreign literature has long been widely spread,

and has found a large circle of readers; but now in both countries foreigners are beginning to make their appearance as constant and even as the chief contributors to the periodicals. As the *North American*, the *International*, and the *Princeton* reviews rely now on England for a great part of their contributions, so we find the *European Messenger* and the *Russian Messenger* full of original articles by French writers, with Zola and Tisset as regular contributors, and of criticisms on Taine and Proudhon, on Rabelais and Molière. While such a state of things argues a decadence, a decline of inspiration, or that the accepted literary forms have been outgrown, it may also show that the national taste demands better things than the native literature can produce. The study of a foreign style and foreign models must surely do good. While it gives the reader a wider range of sympathy and a more cultivated taste, it may chasten the writer's style or serve as the occasion of his inspiration. Modern civilization has so involved the interests of all countries, that the appearance of a really great writer in any one is of interest to all the others. We could scarcely afford now to be without knowledge of Tourguénief or Tolstoy.

One visible way in which the war affected Russian literature, which showed, too, the interest taken in the war, was the impulse given to the newspaper press, while the circulation of the literary reviews and journals fell off. The *Annals of the Fatherland*, the organ of the radical *doctrinaire* school, tried for two years to ignore and to deny the deep interest which the Russian people took in the events of the East, and barely alluded to the war, but devoted its whole strength to the study of social problems and the internal condition of the country. At last one of its trusted contributors, Mr. Engelhardt, in his 'Village Letters,' showed by convincing testimony the feeling of the peasants even in remote provinces, their readiness to bear sacrifices and make contributions for the sake of the country and the cause, and, above all, the interest which they took in the events of the day. Newspapers have penetrated during the last two years into social strata throughout the country where before they were almost or entirely unknown. Even the Franco-German War of 1870 had a similar effect on newspaper circulation, but an effect then confined almost entirely to the large towns. Whether the literary periodicals will regain their prestige when public feeling shall have calmed down, or whether literary habits will change and lead to more frequent independent publications, is an interesting question.

The war has naturally had its creative influence on literature in causing the publication of numerous journals, diaries, letters, and sketches, historical or otherwise, relating to the war or to the countries which were its theatre. These are more or less ephemeral, but useful as representing Russian feeling and things seen from a Russian point of view, and as affording sometimes excellent material for the future historian. They should not be neglected by any one interested in the Eastern Slavs. Among the best are 'Turkish Officials,' by V. D. Smirnov, written from the personal observation of the author, who is a Turkish scholar, and had previously published a little book on 'Turkish Civilization'; P.

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Petrof's 'Sketches of the Insurrection in Herzegovina'; Yasheroof's 'In Serbia'; Piasetsky's 'Two Months in Gabrovo'; Gamuletsky's 'From the Near Past'; E. Utin's 'Bulgaria in War-time'; 'Materials for a Knowledge of Bulgaria,' published by the Army Headquarters, not thoroughly digested or accurate; and, best of all, 'Campaign Letters,' by Prince Alexis Tseretelef, now Russian Consul-General at Philippopolis and member of the East Roumelian Commission. Prince Tseretelef had served at Belgrade, Philippopolis, and Adrianople, had travelled throughout the whole peninsula, and was Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople when he enlisted as a volunteer in a dragoon regiment. He was speedily transferred to the Cossacks and attached to head-quarters, where his local knowledge made him indispensable to General Gurko in both his campaigns across the Balkans, and was decorated with the soldier's cross of St. George before he was made an officer. These letters, which the Prince wrote to his mother and his aunt, are interesting not only for the many curious facts and details they contain, but also for the picture of a Russian soldier's life by one who had thus suddenly entered a sphere so different from his wont, and are charming from their style. A. N. Pypin, the well-known liberal critic, published some valuable articles on 'Bulgaria and the Bulgarians before the War,' and has been of the first in the contest which has raged over and around Slavonic sympathies with his 'Panslavism.'

The death of Nekrasof at the very beginning of the year has left Russia without a poet. Not that there are not men who write poetry, but Nekrasof was inspired, and was worthy to be named with Pushkin and Lermontof. He had caught the idea of his generation, had expressed it as none but a real poet can, and had instilled it into others, but in his later days he had become little more than the chief of a school—a school which has now had its day, of which the age has tired. Yet so great was the feeling towards this last great poet, that he was followed to the grave by a concourse unexampled in recent times in Russia. Strange to say this poet of the people grew rich by literature, not so much by his poems as by his thirty years' editorship of the *Contemporary* and the *Annals of the Fatherland*.

There is but little to be said for the poems of Minsky and of Prince D. Tseretelef, except that they are graceful. They seem to express nothing, to appeal to nothing. Count Golenitcheff-Kutuzof is of a different stamp, and his 'Calm and Storm' shows great promise. The sacred fire came to him apparently from the war, for his earlier poems are mediocre. The 'Treasure' and 'Death' show the hand of one who has it in him to be a master. The translations by S. Andréefsky of Musset and other French poets are worth notice.

While the Alexander Theatre shows no improvement in its acting or in its *répertoire*, the writing of plays has increased. Unfortunately most of these pieces follow closely the old ruts; no author strikes out a new path for himself, and the good subjects are spoiled in the handling. 'The Last Sacrifice' is not different from the comedies Ostrofsky has written for many years now, and Krylof, in his 'Spirit of the Time,' shows an insufficiency

of power to treat so good a subject as he had in his intriguing woman of society. Potiekhin, on the contrary, in 'An Advantageous Enterprise,' has concealed the weakness and defects of his plot by the strength and development of his characters. The great success of the year—a success so great as to be an event—was 'The Marriage of Bielughin,' by a new writer, N. Solovief. This comedy was very well acted at the Alexandra Theatre before its publication, and for months drew crowded houses.

Among new novels there are three of unusual merit, though signed by none of the great names: 'A Quarter of a Century Back,' by B. M. Markevitch; 'The Stone of Sisyphus,' by K. N. Leontief, a story of life in Epirus; and 'Youthful Victories,' by A. Potiekhin,—a tale of peasant life, it is true, but one of great interest. 'The Gnashing of Teeth,' by V. S. Avsénko, and the 'Formerly' of Madame Krestofsky (the name of Krestofsky, by the way, is becoming in Russian fiction as common and as hard to distinguish as that of Edwards in English) are fairly good. During the last year there has been a marked tendency in Russia to the historical novel, a type which had long been almost extinct. Danilefsky, a rising novelist, who has recently published several clever stories, led the way with a sketch called 'Potemkin on the Danube, a Tale of 1790.' Others of this kind are 'The Princess of Ostrog,' by V. Solovief, of which the scene is laid in Lithuania in the sixteenth century, and 'Idealists and Realists,' by Mordovtsef, of which the subject is drawn from the struggle between the reformers (Idealists) and the ultra-conservatives (Realists) in the time of Peter the Great. Neither of these stories is well written. The 'Supposititious Children' of Eugene Karnovitch, though unequal, is far superior in merit. It is the story of the Princess Tarkanof, who, in the reign of Catherine the Second, passed herself off as the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth and the true heir to the throne, and who, in 1774, was carried off from Pisa by Count Alexis Orlof.

Passing from the historical novel to history itself, we find that the Russian historical studies, so noticeable of late years, continue. Prof. Solovief, besides the twenty-eighth volume of his 'History of Russia,' concerned with the reign of Catherine the Second, and dry and repulsive in form as usual, has found time to publish, in addition, a separate work on 'Alexander the First, his Policy and Diplomacy,' in which he treats solely of the foreign policy of the reign of that emperor. This publication was *à propos* of the centenary of Alexander's birth, for which the Imperial Russian Historical Society published the twenty-first volume of its 'Collections,' devoted exclusively to that reign. This contains many papers of great interest, including the reports and letters to the Emperor and to Count Rumiantsof of Prince Kurakin and Count A. P. Schouvalof from Paris, of Col. Tchernyshef from Paris and Schoenbrunn, and of Baron Sukhtelen, the Russian Minister at Stockholm from 1809 to 1812. The reports of Tchernyshef, which give many conversations with Napoleon, are extremely curious. The twenty-second volume of the same 'Collections' contains the despatches to Frederick the Great of Count Solms, the Prussian minister at St. Petersburg from 1763

to 1766, the first four years of the reign of Catherine the Second. The Count was a careful observer, who thoroughly comprehended the difficulties in the way of Catherine's reforms, especially those caused by the higher nobility. The twenty-third volume contains the letters of Catherine the Second to Baron Frederic Grimm—a correspondence which extended from 1774 to October 20, 1796, sixteen days before the Empress's death, thus covering two-thirds of her reign. Grimm's acquaintance with the Empress began in 1773, when, as tutor of the only son of the Landgrave of Darmstadt, he went to St. Petersburg to attend the marriage of the Grand Duke Paul with the sister of his pupil, and stayed a year. The letters are naturally full of politics, as they were intended for use in the proper quarters, but are also intimate, light, and playful, with much talk of literature. This volume, as much of those that precede, is in French. The fourth volume of the 'Treaties Concluded by Russia,' edited by Prof. Martens, includes the treaties with Austria from 1815 to 1849. The only fault of this valuable volume is that it does not contain so much historical matter by the editor as those which preceded it, which had reference to times further back. Among other historical material, besides that published in the 'Russian Archives,' 'Russian Antiquity,' 'Old and New Russia,' and the 'Russian Historical Library,' may be mentioned the ninth volume of the 'Documents relating to the History of Southern and Western Russia,' the 'Collections from the Archives of Vitebsk and Mohilef,' the 'Index to the Documents published from the Archives of Kiev, Podolia, and Volhynia,' and the third volume of the 'Archives of the Council of State,' relating to the reign of Alexander the First. Numerous other books of this kind, especially those edited by the Senator Kalatchof, will be of great use to the student of Russian history. Of importance, too, are the 'Notices (translated for the first time) from Al-Bekri and Others of the Slavonians and Neighbouring Peoples,' with copious notes and appendices by Baron Rosen and the veteran academician Kunik. The critical study of the mediæval pilgrim Daniel, by M. Venevitinof, is noteworthy, as is also the work by V. Semefsky on 'The Peasantry in the Eighteenth Century.' Attention should be given to the 'Étude Diplomatique sur la Guerre de Crimée, par un Ancien Diplomate,' a book written in 1863, printed in 1874, but never before published, containing many citations from unpublished state papers, and constituting an elaborate defence of Russian policy. It is thought to have originated in the Foreign Office.

In biography we have the 'Life of Count Vladimir Orlof-Davydof,' for many years President of the Academy of Sciences, by his grandson; the 'Memoirs of Admiral Nevelsky,' chiefly relating to the Russian advance in the Amur and Ussuri regions from 1849 to 1855; the 'Life of P. M. Stroef,' by Barsukof, which gives nearly a complete history of Russian archaeology from 1794 to 1866; the 'Life of Photius of Spassky, Archimandrite of Yurief,' by S. I. Miropolsky; and, best of all, 'New Letters of Pushkin,' including seventy-five letters to the poet's wife, of great importance to an accurate estimate of his life, with a preface by Tourguénief.

The best book of Russian travel during the year is the 'Sketches of Ceylon and India,' by J. P. Minaef, a professor in the University of St. Petersburg, who went to Ceylon on a scientific mission connected with Buddhistic manuscripts. As being well written, thoroughly independent, and by a Russian, it would be of interest to the English reader. Next come 'Travels and Tales,' by Tikhvansky; 'Sketches of a Journey to the Indies and Japan,' by Voieikof; and 'Sketches of Persia,' by P. Ogorodnikov, who went there to investigate trade routes to Herat and Afghanistan.

In miscellaneous literature and criticism it is possible to make but brief notices. The collection of satires by M. E. Saltykof (Stchedrin), entitled 'In the Sphere of Moderation and Accuracy,' is devoted to showing up the falsity of some sides of Russian life, and unfortunately is in many respects a too true picture. The second volume of 'The Predecessors of Shakspeare,' by Prof. Storozhenko, has appeared,—a painstaking study of Robert Greene. Prof. Brückner has continued his researches into Russian history with an essay on Prince Galitsyn, the favourite of the Princess Sophia, and a series of essays on Pososhkof, the famous peasant political economist of the time of Peter the Great. The *Magazine of Political Sciences*, in its fifth and sixth volumes, contains very valuable papers by Tchitcherin, on the German communistic social philosophers; by Gradofsky, on systems of local self-government; and by Golovatchef, on Russian railways. The book on 'Landed Property,' published more than a year ago by Prince Vassiltchikof, has given rise to a very hot discussion, from which Tchitcherin and Prof. Guerrier have borne off the palm in their 'Russian Dilettantism.' Prof. Guerrier has also published some critical studies on Taine, and Prof. Vesselofsky on folk-lore (his special subject), Rabelais, and Molière. It speaks well for Russia that a work like Gaston Boissier's 'La Religion Romaine' should be translated within a year from its publication. Other books of value are 'Literary, Musical, and Artistic Property,' by J. G. Tabashnikof, who takes extreme views in defence of the author's rights; 'Municipal Self-Government in Russia,' by J. Dityatin, one of the results of the Law school at Yaroslavl; 'The General Theory of Civil Law,' by S. Muromtsef; a 'History of Byzantine Law,' by D. Azarevitch; the 'History of Russian Law,' by D. Samokvasof; 'The Emperor Julian,' by Y. Alfionof; 'Georgian Fables and Popular Tales of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,' by S. Orbelian; the first volume of the 'Works of Yuri Samarin,' the noted Slavophile; the 'English-Russian Dictionary,' by Alexandrof; the 'German-Russian Dictionary' of Makarof; the 'Tartar-Russian Dictionary' of K. Nassyrof; the first volume of the 'Russian Encyclopædia,' edited by A. Zholkevitch; and the reissue with important additions of Dahl's indispensable 'Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Popular Tongue.'

The whole number of publications of all kinds, including pamphlets and catalogues, but not periodicals, in Russia was 3,655 for the year 1877. For the first ten months of 1878, so far as is known, there were 4,183 separate publications, including 109 issues in Lettish (at Riga and Mittau), 81 in Esthonian (Revel and Dorpat), 198 in Polish (Warsaw

and Wilna), 78 in Jewish (Wilna), 23 in Tartar (Kazan), 18 in Arabic (Kazan), besides a few in Kirghiz, Jagatai, Georgian, Armenian, Finnish, German, French, and most European languages. The publications of the Duchy of Finland are not here taken into account.

EUGENE SCRUYLER.

SPAIN.

IN beginning the account of the best productions of Spanish literature which have appeared in 1878 with *belles-lettres*, an epic poem must be mentioned, 'La Atlantida,' written in the Catalanian dialect by Verdager, and accompanied by a translation into Spanish by Palau. Although epic poetry is not in fashion at the present day, this work deserves attention on account of the lofty ideas it contains and its excellent versification. The subject is introduced by an episode in which Columbus is shipwrecked on an island, where he meets a hermit, who tells him the legend of the Mediterranean. The ten cantos of the poem describe the formation of the chains of Spanish mountains; the legend of Atlantis; the garden of the golden oranges; the deeds of Hercules; the Hesperides; the formation of the Straits of Gibraltar; the loves of Hercules and the Hesperides; the struggles of the Titans and demigods; and the rise of the waters to the mountains. The hermit draws the attention of Columbus to these and other heroic traditions, and they make so deep an impression on him that he divines the existence of a new world, and leaves the hermit determined to discover it. A praiseworthy translation has also appeared of Dante's *Commedia* in the Catalanian dialect, by Vidal.

The best poems which have been written during the year are scattered in reviews and periodicals. A few volumes, however, may be mentioned which may be read with some pleasure, the best of which are Blasco's 'Soledades,' and a collection of entertaining 'Romances,' by Gonzalez de Tejada.

The only dramatic works of importance are 'En el pilar y la Cruz,' by Echegaray; 'Consuelo,' by Ayala; and a drama by Cano, 'La Opinion Publica,' which has produced a deep impression in theatrical circles. The Spanish public have been accustomed to dramatic works of the very highest order from the pen of those gifted writers, and have considered neither Echegaray's nor Ayala's dramas to be equal to any of their former excellent productions. Cano, on the contrary, a young and new author, has taken the public by surprise. His drama belongs to the French realistic school, and is full of power, although the dramatic effects are often exaggerated and forced, and are chiefly tolerated on account of the author's genius and facility of versification. The last stage novelties are a drama by Sanchez de Castro, 'Theudis'—the scene is laid in the Visigothic period, and although it is full of fine and brilliant tirades of verses, the action is often languid and forced, the third act being especially so—and 'El nudo Gordiano,' by Sellés, which has been received with enthusiasm by the public of Madrid.

Works of fiction of the present year are mostly second-rate; two, however, by Valera and Galdos, are worth reading. The thesis Valera endeavours to prove in his 'Pasarse

de Listo' is that when intelligent men are preoccupied in trying to discover the secret origin of things, they live a life apart, and are separated from practical affairs and subject to annoyances of every kind. The idea is, however, not well carried out, for Valera's hero is often childish in his actions, and his morality is not high. The principal merit of this novel consists in the author's style, which is always full of charm. A volume of 'Disertaciones y Juicios Criticos' has also appeared by Valera. All the essays it contains are good, but special mention must be made of his study on Don Quijote, an excellent critical essay written in the modern manner. By Valera also is a pretty novelette, 'El Pajaro Verde y Parsonsdes,' which appeared in the almanac of the *Ilustracion*. Galdos's 'Marianela' belongs to the same school of physiological romances as 'Doña Perfecta' and 'Gloria,' by the same author, which came out last year. These three novels have raised his reputation to a great height in Spain. Marianela is a type similar to Goethe's Mignon, and to draw such a character naturally requires a master hand. The principal defect of Marianela is that she is thoroughly unnatural. This poor girl, deserted by her parents, and living in a wild mountain country without instruction of any kind, ugly and deformed, is gifted with a delicate and refined intellect. She falls in love with a youth who had been born blind, to whom she acts as a guide, and who had learned to love nature from her descriptions, which are certainly more like those of a pedantic scholar than a simple girl. This man adores Marianela, and longs to recover his sight in order to see her face, which he supposes to be full of beauty. The poor girl, who is conscious of her deformity, and feels she is not loved as she deserves, dies of sorrow the day her lover recovers his sight, and leaves him free to marry an uninteresting girl with a pretty face, who appears on the scene at the last moment for the purpose. The scene of Perez Galdos's 'Un Voluntario Carlista' is laid in Cataluña during the insurrection of 1827. He has given us in this novel, as in his former 'Episodios Nacionales,' a true picture of the time, full of life and local colouring. He has not been so successful in his plot. Galdos is chiefly to be commended for his descriptions of Spanish every-day life, but he generally fails in representing elevated types. In this instance the hero's character is unnatural and the end of the novel forced and disagreeable.

The group of books on moral, political, and natural science is of greater interest than in the preceding year, and gives hopeful signs of progress in a branch of literature hitherto little cultivated in Spain. 'Análisis del Pensamiento Racional,' by Sanz del Rio, has appeared; a posthumous work by the professor of the Madrid University who did so much towards spreading the study of philosophy in Spain. Francisco Giner de los Rios has written a small volume, 'Lecciones Sumarias de Psicología,' describing the phenomena of mental life in connexion with the body; the chapters on psychophysics are treated in a most novel and brilliant manner. 'Filosofía y Arte,' by Hermenegildo Giner, includes a series of philosophical, logical, and ethical studies, his impressions of travel in Italy, and jottings on History and Art. Armesto has

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issued a volume on metaphysics, 'Discusiones sobre la Metafisica.' Among the best productions of the year which treat of social sciences are Azcarate's 'Constitucion Inglesa' and 'La Politica del Continente.' In the first of these volumes the author, after some historical considerations on the political development of Great Britain, its influence on religion, and the gradual revolution which is taking place, explains the mission and organization of the state, the principles of self-government which are carried out with the help of the head of the state, the connexion of English political life with religion and morality, and ends by asserting that English civilization is both patriotic and progressive, owing to the admirable institutions which constitute English life. His second volume describes and draws attention to political life on the Continent in contrast with England. 'Ensayos sobre Economia Politica,' by Escudero, is an excellent study on this subject. Doña Concepcion Arenal, the eminent Spanish philanthropist, has published the second edition of 'Estudios Penitenciarios,' the most valuable work in the Spanish language for those interested in these subjects. It was much commended at the last Penitentiary Congress held at Stockholm. We have also by the same gifted lady a memoir on 'Las Colonias Penales de Australia y la Pena de Deportacion,' which has gained the prize offered by the Academy.

The most important work on the natural sciences of the year is 'Principios de Geologia y Paleontologia,' by Landerer. The author, after expounding his theories in the most critical manner in accordance with modern theories, gives novelty to his subject by illustrating it with examples from the geology of Spain. The three following works may also be mentioned which treat of geology in the Peninsula: 'Sinopsis de las Especies Fósiles que se han Encontrado en España,' by Mallado; 'Ortopteros de España y Portugal,' by Bolívar; 'Historia del Tratamiento Metalurgico del Azogue en España,' by Escosura. Two small volumes have also appeared which are well written, 'Nociones de Quimica Agricola,' by Jimenez, and 'Manual de Fisica Popular,' by Vicuña. 'La Vida de los Astros,' by Linarez, will undoubtedly attract much attention from the novelty of the theories it expounds.

Nothing gives so good an idea of the progress which scientific subjects have made in Spain as the *Anales* published by the Spanish Society of Natural History. This institution is kept up by private subscription, and has brought out a series of memoirs on different subjects which can bear comparison with those written in other countries. The best of the present year are 'Anomalías que las Micas de Algunos Granitos presentan en la Luz Polarizada,' 'Caracteres Petrograficos de las Ofitas de las Cercanías de Biarritz,' and 'Fauna Primordial de la Provincia de Sevilla,' by the competent geologist Macpherson; 'Reptiles y Anfíbios de España, Portugal y Baleares,' by Bosca; 'Peces de Agua Dulce de la Provincia de Valencia,' by Cisternas; 'Sentillaria Belearica, Species Nova,' by Barcelo; 'Moluscos de Agua Dulce en Galicia,' by Macho Velado; 'Helechos de Filipinas,' by Laguna, and 'Una Conifera del Trias,' by Castel. A great improvement has also taken place in geographical and statistical works. The *Memorias* published by the Geographical Institute, and

their instructions for the important geodesical and topographical work carried out by the establishment, are excellent. The maps which they have brought out also are very good.

A number of volumes have also appeared on Spanish law; the most important is the second volume of Oliver's 'Historia del Derecho en Cataluña, Mallorca, y Valencia.' It includes 'Costumbres de Tortosa,' and is a model of scientific exposition on the different extremes included in political, administrative, and civil law. Coroleu's 'Estudios del Feudalismo en Cataluña' are interesting. 'Estudios de Bibliografía del Derecho' gained the gold medal given by the Academy of Jurisprudence; the author gives a good *résumé* of the actual state of legal studies in Spain. The last work belonging to this group is 'Estudios Jurídicos,' by Maranges, which has been published posthumously by two of the author's friends, Azcarate and Giner; it includes three subjects: "Derechos de Familia," "Recursos de Fuerza," and "Derecho Penal"; the first two are treated in the most elevated and intelligent manner.

The publications of MSS. and rare reprints of works form this year a very important group. The books which have appeared owing to the help of the present enterprising Minister of Public Works, Count Toreno, must be the first mentioned. The volume of 'Cartas de Indias' is a fine folio edition, illustrated with fac-simile letters and old maps; 108 letters are given of important persons connected with the conquest of America and the Philippine Islands in the sixteenth century, commencing with Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci. These letters afford a vivid picture of the conflicts which existed between the religious and civil South American authorities; their opinions were submitted to the King's final decision, who generally came to a wrong conclusion owing to the interference of the Consejo de Indias, who were generally misinformed as to the real state of things. Another volume published at the expense of the Government is a collection of holograph letters taken from the originals existing in Spanish libraries and private collections. This volume was got up for the Paris Exhibition. It contains thirty-one fac-simile letters of Spanish kings, four from foreign monarchs, twelve from other persons of note, and two plates of signatures. Among the most interesting letters are one from Queen Joanna to her son, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in which she makes an effort to clear herself from the accusation brought against her of madness; one written by Mary Queen of Scots from Sheffield to Philip the Second, congratulating him on his marriage; one from Cervantes, when tax-gatherer, to Philip the Second, informing him of the efforts he had made in some villages in Andalusia to collect the taxes. The Ministry of Public Works has also brought out the fourth and last volume of Cabrera's 'Historia de Felipe II,' which is full of interesting details of the last ten years of the King's life. The original MS. from which this work has been taken belonged formerly to Cardinal Mazarin, and is now at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. The following appendixes are reprinted in this volume, which are useful to illustrate the history of Philip the Second: 'Relacion de la Enfermedad y Muerte de Felipe II.,' by Cervera de la Torre; 'Elogio á las Esclarecidas Virtudes de este Rey,' by

Perez de Herrera; and two 'Relaciones de las Cosas de España,' by the Venetian ambassadors, Leonardo Donato and J. F. Morosini.

Two publications of a similar kind have appeared relating to Mosen Diego de Valera, an author of the fifteenth century. One has been brought out, edited by Rossell, in the seventieth volume of "Biblioteca de Autores Españoles." It contains several reimpresions of Spanish chronicles, among which is the 'Memorial de Diversas Hazañas' by Valera, which is now printed for the first time. It gives an interesting account of the principal events which occurred in the kingdom of Castille from the accession of King Henry the Fourth, 1454, to his death twenty years afterwards. The other is the sixteenth volume of the *Bibliofilos Españoles*, 'Epistolas y Varios Tratados,' by Valera, edited by Balenchana. The letters supply curious details of the state of the navy and coinage at that period, and the conquests of Ferdinand and Isabella before the surrender of Granada. The essays are principally dissertations on points of heraldry and genealogy, challenges and duels. The Bibliophiles have also published an interesting MS. from the Escorial Library, edited with an introduction and learned notes in Spanish by a German, Dr. Kunst. It contains 'Flores de Filosofia,' a work of the thirteenth century, taken probably from some Oriental writer; the legends of St. Eustachius and King William the Conqueror of England, which appear to be a translation from some French work of the fourteenth century, but which are very different from Crestien's poem on the same subject; 'Castigo y Doctrinas que un Sabio daba a sus Hijos,' from a MS. of the fifteenth century. The volume ends with a reprint of the 'Chronica de Don Guillerme de Inglaterra,' from the Toledo edition, 1526, which is compared with other historical legends of this king.

The Bibliofilos Andaluces have published the 'Poesias' of Baltazar de Alcaraz, a poet of the sixteenth century, of no great interest; a photo-lithographic reproduction of a volume by Mallara on the 'Recibimiento' given to Philip the Second on a visit to Seville; and a pamphlet by H. Harisse on the bones of Christopher Columbus. This pamphlet was written to refute a theory which still continues to be a matter of much controversy as to the exact locality of the remains of Columbus. The Pope's Legate at Santo Domingo, Friar Roque Cocchia, stated that he had found a leaden box in the cathedral, containing bones which he affirmed to be of Columbus. The evidence was investigated by a commission appointed to the effect by the Academy of History, and it was proved that the whole thing was a forgery and that the genuine remains of Columbus are at the Cathedral of Havana, where they have remained since they were taken there in 1795.

The publications of the Diputación Provincial de Zaragoza, "Biblioteca de Escritores Aragoneses," have been enriched this year with the 'Cancionero de Ximenez de Urrea,' a poet of the latter half of the fifteenth century, the only edition which existed of his works being a rare volume printed at Logroño in 1513. The Ayuntamiento of Cadiz have published this year 'Obras Poéticas,' by the late Flores Arenas, and the Dirección de Ingenieros an 'Apologia de las Fabricas de

Napoles,' by Scribá. This volume has been edited by Mariategui from a MS. of the sixteenth century, and students of military subjects will be interested to find Scribá was the second person who wrote in Europe after Albert Dürer on military architecture. The 'Collecion de Libros Raros y Curiosos' has been increased with 'Comedias de Tirso y de Don Guillen de Castro,' and finally 'Biblioteca Catalana,' published under the direction of Aguilo, continues its enterprise of publishing the 'Tirante el Blanco,' 'Libro de las Maravillas,' 'Cronica de Don Jaime,' and other books of chivalry.

The group of historical works appears to be the most excellent this year; besides those already noticed, published by the different societies of bibliophiles, the following are also worth mentioning: 'La Cantabrica,' by Fernandez Guerra, a careful study of this province and its geographical limits; the fifth volume of 'Historia Critica de Cataluña,' by Bofarull y Broca, which gives an account of the Counts of Cataluña and Kings of Aragon, and the principal events contemporary with the treaty of Caspe. Arteché has brought out the third volume of his 'Guerra de la Independencia'; it has been chiefly based on original documents, and is written with so much judgment and discretion that it is a very valuable contribution to the literature of the Peninsular War. Piralá has written another volume of his 'Historia Contemporanea,' which includes the political history of Spain from 1843 to 1876. 'Don Pedro Iº de Castilla,' by Guichot, is an interesting study of the life of this romantic king. 'Municipalidades de Castilla y Leon,' by Sacristan, and the 'Descripcion Historica de Marruecos,' by Castellanos, also deserve notice. 'Apuntes para las Biografias de Burgaleses Celebres,' by Goyri, is a collection of more than ninety biographies of Burgos worthies, which are especially interesting, owing to the scarcity of biographical studies in Spain. 'Noticias Conquenses,' by Torres Mena, is an excellent descriptive sketch of the history and province of Cuenca; 'Reseña Historica de Santa Maria de Ripoll,' by Pellicer, is a good description of one of the most important Romanesque churches in Spain; 'Una Villa del Cantabrico, Gijon,' is by Labra; 'Cartas Politico Economicas del Conde de Campomanes,' by Rodriguez Villa, is a series of letters by this eminent Spanish statesman, which give numerous details of the deplorable government, bad administration, and fatal clerical organization of the last century in Spain. 'Navegaciones de los Muertos y Vanidades de los Vivos,' by Fernandez Duro, is the third volume of a series of curious episodes in the history of the Spanish navy. Duro has also published a volume of novellettes, 'Venturas y Desventuras,' which are pleasantly written. To the 'Cronica de la Opera Italiana en Madrid,' by Carmena, is prefixed an introduction by the gifted Spanish musician and writer Barbieri. The author has executed a difficult task in a very creditable manner.

Two works have appeared which are worth mentioning relating to Havana and the Philippine Islands. 'Los tres Primeros Historiadores de la Isla de Cuba' was printed at the Havana; it contains literary compositions by Amat and Valdes; and 'Teatro Historico, Juridico y Politico de Cuba y la Habana,' by

Urrutia. This treatise was written in 1787, and is now published for the first time. 'Guerras Piraticas de Filipinas' is taken from a well-known MS. which exists at the Philippine Islands, which has been edited with copious notes and an historical account of these islands by Barrantes. It describes the different occasions on which these islands were attacked from the sixteenth century, when they were first incorporated with the Spanish crown. As other works of interest relating to the same subject may also be mentioned: 'Noticias Historicas de la Nueva España, y Descubrimiento de los Españoles en el Mar del Sur,' by Zaragoza; and 'Historia de la America del Sur,' published at Barcelona by a Spanish American.

Two volumes must be noticed of great literary interest—the first part of 'Historia Politica y Literaria de los Trovadores,' by Balaguer: it is the first of a series of volumes which will eventually include more than 300 biographies of poets. In the first part, which has just appeared, the poetry and language of the Troubadours and their influence on European countries are critically studied. Saavedra's 'Discurso' on entering the Spanish Academy is an excellent monograph on the literature *aljamiada* of the Spanish Moors. The subject chosen is new, and is founded on texts which have hitherto been little studied, and have been selected by Saavedra with great critical discrimination. Its chief object is to make known from their own writings the social position and habits of the Moriscos. Some of their principal authors are critically studied, such as Mancebo de Arevalo, Ibrahim de Bolfat, and Juan Alonso. The connexion which existed between the Protestants and Moriscos, and their pertinacity in keeping their faith, are very remarkable. It is a curious circumstance that the *Anales Tolemanos* were written by a Spanish Moor in the thirteenth century. Saavedra's monograph has been completed by Canovas del Castillo's answer, which is an able historical sketch of this period. He gives an admirable *résumé* of the reasons which led to the expulsion of the Moors, and proves that this political measure was absolutely necessary, and that no other solution was possible, and that this one was adopted with the greatest regret by the king.

Delgado has published his third volume of 'Medallas Autonomas de España': this volume consists of 442 pages, accompanied by 60 plates, and is by far the best work which exists on the subject. The large number of Iberian and Roman coins of Spain have given origin to numerous treatises, begun by Dr. Antonio Agustín in 1587, continued by Lastanosa, Velasquez, Flores, Tychsen, and Carter, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and ending in modern times with those of Lenormant, Saulcy, Longperier, Bondart, Heiss, and several Spanish scholars. The principal difficulty of this study consists in reading and understanding the Iberian alphabet, which, like the Etruscan, continues to be a matter of conjecture to scholars. The most intelligent interpretation is undoubtedly the one given by Señor Delgado. In the first volume of this work, which appeared five years ago, Delgado discusses at great length the historical, geographical, archaeological, and philological points connected with the subject. Some excellent studies have also appeared this year on Arabic coins, by Codera.

M. Murillo, 18, Alcalá, Madrid, publishes a monthly *Boletín*, which is useful to Spanish students who wish to know which are the most important books that appear on different subjects in Spain. JUAN F. RIASO.

SWEDEN.

SINCE the *Athenæum* received its last account of Swedish literature, three of our most remarkable writers have died, viz., J. E. Rydqvist, the author of 'The Laws of the Swedish Language' (December, 1877); E. Fries, the founder of a new botanical system (February of this present year); and K. Stål, whose works have made an epoch in entomology (June). A change of another kind, which will not fail to have a certain influence on historical researches, happened on the 1st of November, on which day M. F. F. Carlson retired from his place as minister for ecclesiastical affairs, and was succeeded by M. C. G. Malmström. These two gentlemen are at present our principal historical writers. The former will now finish his 'History of Sweden under the Kings of the Palatine House'; the latter will most probably for a long time to come have to lay aside his pen, which has done so much to elucidate the history of our so-called period of freedom.

Science can boast of many remarkable publications. The literature of geology has been enriched by a work, hitherto unpublished, by the late N. P. Angelin, entitled 'Iconographia Crinoideorum in Stratis Sueciæ Siluribus Fossilium,' and an enlarged edition of the same author's 'Palæontologia Scandinavica'; and also with A. Nathorst's treatise, 'On the Flora of the Coal Formations of the Province of Scania.' C. G. Thomson has published the eighth part of his 'Opuscula Entomologica.' Owing to the jubilee of Linnaeus a whole Linnæus literature has arisen, of which the item most worthy of attention was the edition of the great botanist's works in Swedish, edited by E. Aehrling. A work of great importance to philology, and, moreover, of the greatest value for the study of our mediæval culture, is 'Um Styrlis Kununga ok Höfðinga' ('On the Government of Kings and Princes'): it is one of the oldest monuments of our mediæval literature. In the year 1634 it was published in an uncritical fashion by J. Bure; but the original manuscript disappeared, and the book was for a long time believed to have been written by the editor. Now it has been plainly shown that the work proceeds from the fourteenth century. The edition published this year is critically revised, and the editor is an official in the royal library, Dr. R. Geete.

Historical literature has been enriched by N. Kullberg, who has edited 'The Protocols of the Swedish Council, 1821-29.' Rydin has terminated his work on 'The Swedish Diet, its Composition and Working.' Philosophical literature has—except the third part of the philosophical works of S. Grubbe, edited by A. Nyblæus—very few scientific works to offer to the public, and these few consist of minor writings. Theological literature is in a better position as to the quantity, and a work of particularly high merit is the book begun last year, and entitled 'The Confession of the Lutheran Church,' by G. Billing, a prominent teacher in the University of Lund, who has an unusual faculty of popularizing scientific matters, and is considered very liberal.

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Popular works have this year been published in numbers, and have met with a large circulation. The most important for the culture of the North is the *Encyclopædia* edited by N. Linder, the publication of which has proceeded almost as far as the letter D. Further may be mentioned the 'History of Sweden,' by several authors, the 'Illustrated History of the World,' by E. Wallis, 'The Kingdom of Sweden,' by M. Höjer, and several translations and abridgements of foreign works, as, for instance, Canon Farrar's 'Life of Christ' and Dr. R. Brown's 'Science for All.' 'From the Researches of our Time,' a work edited by A. Key and G. Retzius, contains for this year sketches of the antediluvian Flora, by A. Nathorst, a treatise on the god-world of the Veda times, by A. Z. Collin, and an account of the explorations in Central Africa, by G. v. Düben. Also worthy of attention is a book by J. V. Broberg, and entitled 'Some Contributions from the Superstitions of our Popular Medicine to the Knowledge of our Ancient Times.' Of G. Ljunggren's elaborate history of literature, which has been mentioned before in this periodical, only the first part of the third volume has been issued. A most important contribution to our literary history is a diffuse account, drawn up by A. T. Lysander, of the polygraph Almqvist, who hitherto has been considered as an indissoluble enigma, both as to his character and to his writings. Lysander, who has had at his command ample materials, arrives at the conclusion that Almqvist has been overrated as author, but that as a man he is far better than his reputation; and he tries to show that Almqvist's supposed irregularity is only superficial, and that he was governed by a single leading idea in all his undertakings. The treatise, besides, is a little curious from the fact that in it appear, for the first time in a Swedish book, traces of an attempt practically to adopt the views entertained by literary critics in France. Our poet E. Tegné has been subjected by the Danish writer G. Brandes to a psychological criticism of very great interest (*vide* p. 831, col. 3). Brandes considers Tegné as a poet inferior both to Runeberg and Bellman, but thinks that he is far more genuine than they. The conclusion at which the author arrives is this, that Tegné was above all "a whole man, an honest, ingenuous mind and possessing an ardent love for the beautiful and true." On the whole, this view is probably very near to the truth. In connexion with this, another contribution to the knowledge of our literary celebrities may be mentioned, viz., the 'Memoirs of my Author's Life,' by the lady novelist, E. Carlén. Special attention is due to the anonymous book with the title 'What we Know, What we Believe, and What we Will: Ideas and Questions by a Layman.' The author, who possesses singular eloquence and uncommon erudition, owns himself to have been impressed by the Dutch theologian De Bussu, and is also indebted to the English philosophers Spencer and Stuart Mill. His opinions may be characterized as sceptical idealism, and are a true expression of that view of life which is entertained by the best educated men in our country. Another work of a similar kind, 'The Reality' (a view of life), is in itself rather insignificant,

but nevertheless it is interesting as a specimen of the well-meant attempts of the half-educated to explain the world.

Polite literature has this year consisted principally of translations, besides which cheap editions of the works of several Swedish authors have been published; for instance, the selected works of Strandberg, the excellent translator of Byron. Production seems to be somewhat checked at present, although not so much as is generally supposed. The principal reason may perhaps be found in the circumstance that our own quiet social life does not offer a sufficient number of the characteristics of this feverish age. Our imaginative writers, therefore, seldom venture to represent personages imbued with the great ideas of the time, or such conflicts as are founded on the state of religious and moral uncertainty peculiar to our age. And when they do, they always exhibit a certain hesitation. Remarkable as one who has successfully tried to emancipate himself from such trammels is a young author, A. Strindberg, who has published a *brochure* containing very original little stories, and also a drama of high merit, entitled 'Master Olof,' the hero of which is one of the principal promoters of the Swedish Reformation. The play is followed by a so-called epilogue, which contains a severe satire on the most important dogmas of the orthodox theology. The same idea, but carried through with still greater thoroughness, pervades a fragment composed by V. Rydberg, and entitled 'Prometheus and Ahasuerus.' It was printed in an elegantly "got up" volume issued last Christmas, and entitled 'The Literary Album,' which contains, besides, characteristic specimens of the present state of our poetry. Wirsén contributes to it perhaps the best piece he has hitherto published, 'Merlin,' and Snoilsky an exaggerated fancy piece, 'Rörsberg.' Vikner is represented by a charming tale, the subject of which is taken from Palestine in the time of Christ, and Bäckström by some, in technical respects, excellent poems. The story-teller R. Gustafson has published a drama, 'Wealth,' which has met with merited success. Of works in the narrative style the most remarkable is 'Selected Works,' by Lea. Lea is an author who does not struggle to solve problems that are above her capacity, and her stories are always read with much pleasure in this country. On my table are lying several works lately published that I have as yet had no time to peruse, but of which three seem to be worthy of some attention, namely, 'Oxygen and Aromasia,' a picture of the future by Klas Lundin; 'Poetry,' by V. Modin, and especially 'Free Words,' a collection of pieces in verse and prose, edited by the Journalist Club in Stockholm. A drama by Hedberg, 'Slippery Ice,' has also been lately printed, and ought perhaps to be mentioned in this article. The most important of the publications that have left the press during the last few weeks is the first volume of J. L. Runeberg's posthumous works. Runeberg showed in publishing his productions uncommon rigour towards himself, and the consequence of this was that much has been found in his papers that hitherto has not been known to the public at large. The volume that has now been issued contains invaluable contributions to the knowledge of his character and the progress of his development.

In conclusion, I ought to mention three new and valuable periodicals: *Northern Magazine*, edited by the Letterstedian Society, the *Magazine of the Association for Swedish Horticulture*, and a *Geographical Magazine*. Of the last the first volume is just out.

BERNHARD MEIJER.

LITERATURE

Mary Wollstonecraft: Letters to Imlay. With Prefatory Memoir by C. Kegan Paul. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

Few lives have been more pathetic than Mary Wollstonecraft's, and few women so little understood. That her opinions were sometimes extreme is true enough; that more than once she committed a most serious mistake is certain; and yet, when the worst has been said that can be said about her, the image of a very noble woman rises up before us. As we read her touching letters, as we look at her portrait, with its sweet, sad face, her very errors seem trifling, and we are tempted to forget them all.

Unfortunately, instead of the biography which every one had expected, Mr. Kegan Paul merely reprints (without a word on the title-page to show that they have ever been printed before) her 'Letters to Imlay,' and prefixes a so-called memoir of sixty pages, which is nothing but the merest outline. He might easily have produced a most delightful book. His account of Mary Wollstonecraft in the 'Life of Godwin' is excellent so far as it goes. Then there is Godwin's own memoir of his wife, which is now almost unknown, and which contains many curious particulars that Mr. Kegan Paul omitted. Then, too, there are poor Mary Wollstonecraft's own writings, from which many passages of autobiography may be gathered; and, lastly, it is all but certain that other unpublished letters of hers might be recovered and now given to the world.

On the other hand, it is but fair to remember that it was Mr. Kegan Paul who, in his 'Life of Godwin,' revived our interest in this remarkable woman, and that he has shown a very true appreciation of her character, and a real anxiety to do her justice. Indeed, in one instance, which is corrected in this present memoir, he did her more than justice, for he effectually screened the real circumstances of her marriage with Godwin.

Mary Wollstonecraft was born in 1759. Her early life was not happy. Her father was a disreputable Irishman, who was so continually changing his occupation and his house, that in after years Mary told Godwin she could not say with any certainty where the place of her birth had been. Her home was often the scene of brutal violence, tempered at times only by capricious kindness, and yet, in spite of every adverse circumstance, she grew up an able, self-reliant woman. Her father had now made a second marriage, and Mary and her sisters soon resolved to leave his house entirely. Eliza Wollstonecraft married a Mr. Bishop, Everina went to live with a brother, and Mary joined a friend of hers, Fanny Blood, at Walham Green, where she intended to be a teacher at a school. But one misfortune followed on another. Mr. Bishop turned out more violent and disreputable than even Mr. Wollstonecraft himself, and Eliza (or Bess,

as they generally called her) was thrown on Mary's hands to tend and care for. The sisters made an attempt at keeping a day school at Newington Green, but it could never have been very successful, and Mrs. Bishop's health was a constant burden and anxiety. Mary's behaviour during this trying time was simply admirable, and her letters to her sister Everina, while touching from their too manifest sadness, are ennobled by their tone of resolution and of duty. It may seem strange to many, but the secret of this nobility of tone on the part of one whom an unjust world has called by the most cruel names was her deep and ardent piety. In one of her letters she says,—

"Don't suppose I am preaching when I say uniformity of conduct cannot in any degree be expected from those whose first motive of action is not the pleasing the Supreme Being, and those who humbly rely on Providence will not only be supported in affliction, but have a peace imparted to them that is past all describing."

She is very poor, and her life is grey and sad as a life can be. She has Mrs. Bishop to take care of, and her own health is failing. Then there is the school work. Then her friend Fanny Blood gets married, and Mary is sent for to Lisbon to nurse her, and (as it chances) to be with her at her death. The school, which had been left to Eliza's care, dwindles away to nothing, and Mary writes, for her brave heart has at last failed her,—

"I am not fit for any situation, and as for Eliza, I don't know what will become of her. My constitution is impaired. I hope I shan't live long, yet I may be a tedious time dying. Well, I am too impatient. The will of Heaven be done. I will labour to be resigned."

Godwin's language is hardly an exaggeration when he says she was "the victim of a desire to promote the benefit of others."

Her next employment is as governess to Lady Kingsborough's children in Ireland, but it is clear that she was anything but happy. In one of her unpublished letters, which now lies before us, she complains of the men she meets, that "their manners do not please me," and of the women, that she "cannot dwell on one as particularly charming." She adds, "My little girls have been in bed these many hours. I sit up very late. 'Tis the only time I live; in the morning I am a poor melancholy wretch." But a life of dependence like this was clearly not the life for the most independent of women, and she was soon back again in London. She had already written a little story, called 'Mary,' which was in part the true story of her unhappy friend Fanny, and Mr. Johnson, the publisher, now offered her constant literary work. She was still poor enough, but she had her "crust of bread and liberty," and could again help her sisters and an ungrateful brother. In 1792, however, her 'Vindication of the Rights of Woman' appeared, and she suddenly found herself one of the most marked women in the country. If she had some admirers, her detractors were far more numerous. She had deliberately chosen to set herself against the established maxims and creeds of society, and society naturally resented the insult. She had seen in her own person, and in the case of both her sister and of her friend, the hardships and the wrongs that a woman is often called upon to suffer, and she would speak out boldly and without fear of consequences. There is often

great truth in her strictures, often transparent fallacy, and always an uncompromising manner of expressing her opinion. Indeed, it would be hardly too much to say that it was less what she did say than the way in which she said it which caused the deepest enmity towards her book and towards herself.

She now went abroad with Mr. and Mrs. Fuseli, for she wished to see the working of the French Revolution, and she took up her residence in Paris. She here met a woman hardly less remarkable than herself, Helen Maria Williams, whose letters on the social condition of France at that period are well worth reading, and might, in part at least, be reprinted with advantage. And here she made another acquaintance, which was destined to blight her entire life. Capt. Gilbert Imlay was an American of ability and energy. He showed her kindness, and she soon became most warmly attached to him. Mr. Kegan Paul gives reason for supposing that a marriage between them in the then state of affairs at Paris would have been impossible, and perhaps it was so. But this is, unfortunately, no valid excuse for Mary, as is proved by her subsequent relations to Godwin. The simple fact is that she was in love with Imlay, and she was prepared to trust him thoroughly. She had declared in print that faithful love was the only and the sufficient justification for such a relationship as the rites of marriage are designed to sanction, and she had the courage of her opinions. Consequently, blinded by her own theories, she made the fatal mistake in the conduct of her life. Imlay called her his wife, and that was enough for her, but unfortunately for her he never considered the obligation binding. The time soon came when his passion had spent its novel force, when his affairs became embarrassed, when he found he had a child to support, and when he began to treat poor Mary with indifference and then neglect. But at first she was happy as she had never been happy before, and wrote hoping for sympathy from her sisters. It was a vain hope. They seem to have been jealous of her good fortune (they little knew on what shifting sand that fortune had been built), and indignant that she did not at once provide for them. They forgot all she had been and done for them in former years, and they treated her with a cold and cruel malice.

But the heavier trouble, which her imprudence had entailed, now presses upon her. Imlay is constantly absent, his letters are few and unsatisfactory, and her heart begins to sink within her. But she bears up still with firmness, and when he wants some business matters arranged in Sweden, she goes in the character of his wife to arrange them for him. The letters she then wrote were afterwards printed. There is much power of description, much tenderness of fancy, and, as we read between the lines, much doubt and fear of what the future might have in store. When she returned her worst fears had become certainties. Imlay was not merely faithless, but he now threw her entirely over, with some mere offer of an allowance. This, in the extremity of her need, she absolutely declined. "From you I will not receive any more; I am not yet sufficiently humbled to depend on your beneficence."

She attempted suicide, and Mr. Kegan Paul believes that the incident of the attempted

suicide of Myra in 'Daniel Deronda' may have been taken from the too true story of Mary Imlay. She was saved, however, and settling down in London with her little daughter, she devoted herself again to literature. It must have been just before the final separation from Imlay that she wrote a little book of "Lessons" for the child, which she endorsed "the first book of a series which I intended to have written for my unfortunate girl," and which Godwin afterwards printed. It is merely a child's first reading book, but it is touching from the way in which the lessons will recur to the little one's "papa," who is now to play with her, who has a garden for her, who teaches her to make no noise, and who must not himself be disturbed when he is tired.

But all this was over now, and we hear little more of Mary Imlay till she has made Godwin's acquaintance. That she married him some months before the birth of her second child—who was afterwards Mrs. Shelley—shows that she had learnt something from a very bitter experience, but the wonder is that she had not learnt much more. The months preceding this marriage seem to us the least agreeable part in her life, and the curious arrangement by which, after marriage as before, each lived in a separate house, betrays how little respect the pair had for the usages of the world around them.

It is difficult to believe that Mary ever felt for Godwin anything of the passionate affection she had felt for Imlay, and it is equally impossible to believe that Godwin ever looked on Mary as much more than an agreeable companion and friend. He, no doubt, gave her what heart he had to give, but that was little enough. He says himself, "I had never loved till now, or, at least, had never nourished a passion to the same growth, or met with an object so consummately worthy."

Whether the passion, when duly nourished, might have grown still more, we cannot say, for, within five months of the legal marriage, poor Mary died, giving birth to the little girl whose life was to be hardly less remarkable than her own.

Godwin bore his loss with the fortitude that might have been expected of him, and very soon began to collect the poor thing's scattered writings, and give the world a memoir of her life. He has no reticence nor delicacy of any sort. He seems to forget that she had been his wife, and writes of her from the "duty incumbent on survivors" "to give to the public some account of the life of a person of eminent merit deceased." He speaks of her management of children, and says "she has indeed left a specimen of her skill in this respect in her eldest daughter, three years and a half old, who is a singular example of vigorous constitution and florid health." But it is in the description of his wife's last hours that his open speech becomes almost brutal in its frankness. Is it cynicism which makes him give us those painful details, or merely a want of feeling and of taste? To peep and botanize upon a mother's grave is venial indeed compared with such revelations about the death-bed of a wife.

But more extraordinary than all was the publication of the 'Letters to Imlay,' which Mr. Kegan Paul has here reprinted. Is there any

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other instance on record where a husband, on the death of his wife, has coolly published her most sacred letters to another man, giving the story of her love and his desertion? Indeed, as one re-reads the letters, it becomes difficult to say that Mr. Kegan Paul has done well to bring them back to light. It seems a sort of sacrilege to read them at all. Emerson once wrote of Montaigne's essays, "Cut these words, and they would bleed; they are vascular and alive,"—and such is the impression these terrible letters leave behind them. They are the woman herself, hoping, fearing, despairing. She is sometimes tender from the very depths of her womanly nature. She is sometimes almost painfully outspoken, as if she were again battling for the rights of woman. She reminds him of former happiness, and speaks about her child. She upbraids him with neglect, and tells him he does not know the real source of love. She leaves nothing untried to win him back, and yet, as in some inevitable tragedy, the current of circumstance flows on, and she finds him drifting further and further from her. Two years and a half have passed before the last letter is written, and her last words tell him, "I part with you in peace."

Pillars of the Empire: Sketches of Living Indian and Colonial Statesmen, Celebrities, and Officials. Edited, with an Introduction, by T. H. S. Escott. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE title of this book is somewhat of a misnomer. The five-and-forty men whose careers are described in it may have helped to build the pillars or to lay the foundations of our Indian and colonial empire, but they can in no sense be considered the pillars themselves. Such a high-sounding name recalls to mind a repartee attributed to the late President Grant. When some of his officers, justly accused of corruption, endeavoured to intimidate him with the assurance that they were "the pillars of the State," General Grant retorted, "I suppose you mean the caterpillars." By introducing this anecdote we do not intend to insinuate any such charge against the officers of our Indian or colonial services. More high-minded men cannot be found, but probably they, as well as many others, will read with surprise the names which have been selected by Mr. Escott for what he terms the "colonnade." Indeed, some of the columns themselves will find it hard to understand why the private secretary of a governor-general, and a colonial governor who has got into trouble wherever he has been, and another governor who was promoted before the usual time because his colony was in the throes of a crisis which he had failed to avert, should be called "pillars."

These sketches, due to various hands, vary in merit: some of them deserve distinct praise. We do not purpose at present to deal with those that refer to Indian officials; to do so would be to venture on too wide a field. In his Introduction Mr. Escott discusses the profit and loss which accrue to England from the acquisition of her Indian empire, and the apprehensions which have been entertained that

"The centre of gravity is to be removed from

London to Calcutta, that instead of India being an appanage of England, England will become an appanage of India. This was the change which these alarmists thought they could see foreshadowed when the title of Empress of India was added to that of Queen of England, and of whose consummation they consider that they can detect the ever growing signs. . . . Hence the misgivings with which some excellent judges have observed, or fancied they have observed, a tendency to import India into the affairs of Europe; hence, in particular, the disapproval with which in these quarters the calling out of Indian troops to Europe was received."

How far he sympathizes with such fears he does not tell us, or whether he agrees with a great many who think that, like the King of Siam, England has become "lord of a white elephant" which she cannot utilize.

It is to be regretted that in dealing with the colonial service our author has missed a good opportunity of considering the manner in which the members of it are selected. The days are past when that service was regarded as a refuge for the destitute, in which broken-down hangers-on of party might be safely provided for. The abuse was exposed by the late Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, in his able but forgotten work, 'The Art of Colonization.' Mr. Escott might well have pointed out that, owing to the great change which has taken place in our colonial system, and the establishment of Parliamentary government in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, it is becoming more and more important that our "proconsuls," as he terms them, should be taken from among the statesmen who have been trained in the political school of the mother country; that a system of promotion in the department, although good in itself, must be in many cases injurious; that an autocratic rule over inferior races in crown colonies, where the governor must feel *l'état c'est moi*, is the worst of educations for a man who afterwards is to be called to "reign, but not to govern"; and that the martinet of the quarter-deck has seldom been successful, but has almost always been conspicuous for making a fiasco. These points escape notice in the present work. The memoirs Mr. Escott has given are naturally those of successful men, but colonists know too well that there is another side to the picture.

Certainly Mr. Escott has a magnificent subject before him in our colonial empire, which, without reckoning India, embraces an area of six million square miles—double that of the United States, and three-fourths that of Russia, including the vast desert tracts of Siberia and the unascertained territories of Central Asia. This empire, thanks to steam, is not severed, but joined together by the *oceanus dissociabilis*. In truth Canada, or even Australia, is more accessible from London than the greater part of Russia is from St. Petersburg. When we know that, at the present rate of increase of the English race in Canada and Australia, the next generation will see a population in each of them nearly, if not quite, equal to that of the United Kingdom, that a new world is coming into existence to restore any alteration in the balance of the old, it is hard not to be an Imperialist in the true sense of the word, which the author thus defines:—

"If Imperialism is a resolute determination to retain and consolidate our foreign possessions, to allow of no encroachment upon them by aggressive

powers, and to administer them, as far as may be, for the benefit and improvement of those who are already subject to us, then there is no nation in the world with whom Imperialism has taken so firm a root as ourselves."

This true Imperialism he distinguishes from "mere spreadeagleism, braggadocio menace, and the ever present passion of territorial aggressiveness."

Danger may arise that this mighty structure perish from its mere bulk. This has not escaped the notice of Mr. Escott, who, in his memoir of Sir Julius Vogel, praises the papers published by him in the *Nineteenth Century* on the subject of a further consolidation of the empire. The subject is involved in difficulty, but sooner or later it must be grappled, and it may well prove the question of the next, if not of the present, generation. It is unreasonable to suppose that when the population of our colonies equals or exceeds our own the whole charge for imperial defence and for maintaining our maritime supremacy should be defrayed exclusively by this country. Nor can it be expected that these great communities will be content to have no share in directing the foreign policy of the nation of which they will form so large a part. The proposal has been made to form a Colonial Council on the plan of the Indian Council, and, if this were carried out, it would be found that the system of departmental promotion has at least one advantage: owing to it the same man has often some knowledge of several colonies. Thus Sir Henry Barkly has governed British Guiana, Jamaica, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Richard Macdonnell has earned his experience in West Africa, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, South Australia, Nova Scotia, and Hong-kong. The Marquis of Normanby has been Governor in Nova Scotia, Queensland, New Zealand, and has been just appointed to Victoria. Sir Arthur Gordon has filled the same office at New Brunswick, Trinidad, Mauritius, and Fiji. But none of these, and many others equally distinguished, have been included in the 'Pillars.' Mr. Escott has made several happy selections; the Earl of Dufferin, Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Childers, and Sir Hercules Robinson are well entitled to the distinction awarded to them in this volume. The last-mentioned appears, from the description given of him, to be a model ruler:—

"Kind-hearted, full of *bonhomie* and friendliness to all who are brought in contact with him, Sir Hercules is one of the most highly esteemed and popular men in the service of the Crown. He makes himself agreeable, smooths down difficulties, softens asperities, and keeps the whole system, of which he is the centre, in thorough working gear. He does this almost by intuition, but he succeeds because he gives himself no airs. There is nothing of the great 'bahawder' about him. He is easy of access, civil and obliging to those who approach him. He welcomes his guests at Government House with a genial cordiality which makes them feel at home directly, and in these matters he is ably aided and seconded by Lady Robinson, who is one of the most charming hostesses in the world. It is not easy to find fault with such a man as this; but critics there are who take him to task for his love of the turf. . . . But his love of sport is catholic in character. Races, perhaps, he prefers, but he is also a great 'shikarri,' a keen sportsman, who when in Ceylon, as elsewhere, proved what he could do with a gun. To none of these tastes will his countrymen be disposed to take exception. The official who can on occasion make a telling

speech, indite a clear and concise despatch, work for long hours in the disposal of business or the discussion of public affairs, has many of the leading qualifications of administrative efficiency; but he will gain rather than lose credit with those around him, whether Celt or Saxon, if he knows the good points of a horse, can shoot straight, and ride well to bounds."

This volume as a whole is worthy of praise. It contains interesting and valuable information about the lives of men now amongst us, and is calculated to stimulate the ambition of young men, and to point out fresh fields for their enterprise. These memoirs originally appeared in the *Home News*, and considered as newspaper articles of the day they may be pronounced well written. There is no doubt that they have been read with interest in the distant lands which witnessed the events of which we here read the record.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The Magic Flower-Pot, and Other Stories. By Edward Garrett. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

Mary Mordaunt; or, Faithful in the Least. By Annie Gray. (Sunday School Union.)

Monksbury College. By Sarah Doudney. (Same publishers.)

Archie Dunn's Stories as Told by Himself. (Same publishers.)

The Young Deserter. (Edinburgh, Oliphant & Co.)

Englefield Grange. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. (Warne & Co.)

Left to Themselves: a Boy's Adventures in Australia. By Augusta Marryat. (Same publishers.)

Straight Paths and Crooked Ways. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. (Same publishers.)

Who shall Win? By the Author of 'The Young Missionaries.' (Sunday School Union.)

Aunt Annette's Stories to Ada. By Annette A. Salaman. (Griffith & Farran.)

Only a Cat. By Mrs. H. B. Paull. (Routledge & Sons.)

The Sea: its Stirring Story of Adventure, Peril, and Heroism. By F. Whympers. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

'*The Magic Flower-Pot, and Other Stories*' is a book worth having or giving; some of the stories are tales and some are parables; they are each and all of them quaint and graceful, and each one contains a truth which it would be well to follow out in practice. They have most of them appeared before, but some are new.

'*Mary Mordaunt*' is called "a story of every-day life," but most of the incidents are of a highly romantic and unexpected nature, such as very rarely come to pass. The teaching and intention of the book are excellent, and young readers will condone the didactic portion for the sake of the romance. It is, however, somewhat startling to find such grand virtues and so much intellectual capacity growing indigenous among cannibals and savages, though the islands where they dwell are called "densely dark." *Mary Mordaunt* goes out as a missionary's wife, and the account of the work done is really interesting, and not exactly "every-day life."

'*Monksbury College*' is an interesting and pleasant story of school-girl life; it is well written, and will be a welcome gift-book to young girls.

Archie Dunn tells his stories very well, but the stories themselves are not to be commended. The teaching of at least one of them is more than questionable, it is decidedly wrong.

'*The Young Deserter*' is apparently an adaptation rather than a translation from the German. It is an entertaining story of the siege of Stralsund during the Thirty Years' War. It is very well executed; the private and personal interest finds its place beside the historical narrative of the siege and successful defence of the city. It will be an acceptable gift-book, and it will also prove a suitable book to read aloud, either in the family circle or

at those Dorcas sewing meetings where an interesting book fills the place of gossip with advantage to all concerned.

'*Englefield Grange*' is a volume of Warne's "Star Series." It is a tale of true love and its difficulties, and of the filial obedience which at last overcomes all obstacles and receives the well-deserved reward. The style is commonplace, and this gives a slight dulness to a story, against which there is no other objection.

'*Left to Themselves*' is a delightful book of adventures, and quite worthy of a daughter of Capt. Marryat. Some of the stories and incidents recall our beloved 'Peter Simple,' and we cannot but think that they are some hitherto unpublished fragments of his narrative. All the adventures that befall the boys in Australia are such as might really have happened: they are fresh, spirited, and excellently well told.

'*Straight Paths and Crooked Ways*' is by the author of 'Englefield Grange,' and is one of the "Star Series." It is a romantic story about children changed in infancy, and about the sorrow and confusion that ensued, but ends in repentance, forgiveness, and general happiness; indeed, a fortune of forty thousand pounds is one of the firstfruits of confession and penitence, showing how much more comfortable as well as more profitable it is to walk in straight paths than in crooked ways.

'*Who shall Win?*' is a well-written and interesting story about the good and evil influences which are at work in the life of a young girl. The characters are all well drawn and lifelike, and the final victory of the good angel, in the shape of Miss Helen Franklin, is well worked out. Poor little Lucy Dunn with her "ugly temper" is transformed at last into a grateful affectionate girl, who shows herself to have been well worth the rescue from the consequences of her own self-will.

'*Aunt Annette's Stories*' will find favour with all the little girls who may have the pleasure of hearing them read or told. The only one to which exception may be taken is the one called "Lina's Disobedience and its Consequences." It is like the old nursery story, of a little girl running away from her nurse and stolen by gipsies, which used to point a moral for the inmates of nurseries some generations ago, and which we always considered needlessly cruel and improbable. *Aunt Annette's* other stories, however, are pleasant.

Mrs. Paull's "simple story of a well-trained and kindly treated cat" is dedicated to Lady Burdett Coutts, and is written with the intent "to excite a feeling of interest and pity" for the feline race. It is to be hoped the author may have the success she hopes for, but two hundred and ninety-nine pages render the book rather a formidable weapon when regarded as a tract to inculcate kindness to animals in infant minds. As though to allure the latter, a highly coloured portrait of a tabby kitten is pasted on the cover of the book. The story is certainly a very "simple" one, and the incidents are of the mildest kind.

Mr. F. Whympers' tale of the sea is a capital book, liberally illustrated, pleasant to read, and abounding in information. We may not be able to agree with the author when he says "the history of the sea virtually comprises the history of adventure, conquest, and commerce in all time, and might almost be said to be that of the world itself," but this much may be conceded, that the sea must always exercise a powerful attraction in a country the greatness of which has been brought about in a large measure by naval deeds. The author deals with his subject in a far more comprehensive spirit than could be guessed from the title of his work. Naval battles, shipwrecks, and the daring deeds of privateers supply materials for many a stirring story. He gives his readers an insight into the life on board ship, and during a voyage round the world imparts to them many a useful lesson in geography. His book is one which will be thoroughly appreciated by readers young and old.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS send us a handsome volume of *Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany*, by Mrs. Macquoid. More correctly the pictures are by Mr. Macquoid, the lady's share being the legends. Of the two most people will be inclined to prefer the pictures, which are in most cases extremely pretty of their kind. In one or two it may be suspected that the aid of photography has been called in, notably in that of the Rue de Jersual (as Mr. Macquoid spells it) at Dinan, where the break-neck steepness of the original is represented by a slope easier than St. James's Street, a well-known defect of pictures taken with the camera. By the way, it is difficult to see why this particular picture should be put in the middle of a story about Vannes. Of Vannes itself a very characteristic bit is given as frontispiece to the book, the spires and gables of the cathedral rising over the steep roofs and domes of what has once been a well-to-do house. But, indeed, the subjects of the pictures are all well selected—not that it is easy to select badly in Breton and Norman towns,—and the pictures well executed. Of Breton legends the world is a little tired. They are of only two kinds, grotesque and ghastly, and both are rather dreary. Even the brave Du Guesclin, or De Guesqui, as he seems to have called himself, or, at least, been called by his contemporaries, comes out in local legends as an unscrupulous ruffian enough. It is to be hoped that the story which represents him as first stabbing his adversary's horse, and then "fibbing" the fallen knight like a prizefighter, represents rather the Breton rustic's view of a fair fight than anything which the hero of Dinan would have done in real life. The story of the miller and his lord reproduces, if we mistake not, one of Grimm's Märchen. It is curious to find Teuton and Celt here, as in other instances, preserving the same legend in an almost identical form. No doubt it will be called a "solar myth," and the discussion of that may be left to solar mythologists.

We have received from Messrs. Rivingtons a little *Life of the Duke of Wellington*, which forms one of the series of historical biographies edited by the Rev. M. Creighton. It is not so much a life of the Duke of Wellington as a short history of the main military and political events in which he played a part, and is well executed, but marred by a considerable number of very obvious mistakes and printer's errors. On the whole, however, the work will be found very useful by boys, and by those who are wanting in general historical knowledge.

The *Donnellan Lectures* of Mr. Jellett (Dublin, Hodges, Foster & Figgis) are too much concerned with a purely theological question, the Efficacy of Prayer, to admit of our reviewing them. We may, however, say that they contain an able argument in favour of the affirmative side, and are at the same time marked by courtesy and fairness towards the writer's opponents. By the way, Mr. Jellett points out that one of the main arguments relied on by Mr. Galton in the *Fortnightly Review* was anticipated by Chubb. Mr. Galton contends that the prayers of their subjects have failed signally to lengthen the lives of kings; Chubb, with more sense of humour, maintained that these petitions had failed to make monarchs moral.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE send us a handsome edition, in one volume, of *Burns's Poetical Works*, edited by Mr. Charles Kent. Mr. Kent has done his work well, supplying an interesting memoir, good prefatory notes, and an ample glossary. The book deserves to be popular.

We have on our table *The Gardeners' Year Book*, excellently edited by Dr. Hogg, and published at the office of the *Journal of Horticulture*; the useful *Almanac of the Agricultural Gazette*; and the *Jersey Royal Almanac*, published at the *British Times Office*, a capital local guide.

MR. WHITAKER sends us the 1879 issue of his now famous *Almanack*, which has been carefully

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revised. Sir Joseph Causton & Sons have brought out some handsome *Wall Calendars*.

WE have on our table *Egypt, Cyprus, and Asiatic Turkey*, by J. L. Farley (Tribner),—*A Selection from Pascal's Thoughts*, translated by H. L. S. Lear (Rivingtons),—*Total Abstinence*, by B. W. Richardson (Macmillan),—*A Handbook of Nursing for Home and the Hospital*, by C. J. Wood (Cassell),—*Tracts on the Greek Language*, Nos. VIII, IX, X, by F. Parker (Simpkin),—*The Church Builder for 1878* (Rivingtons),—*The Dances in England*, by A. H. Engelbach (Warne),—*Tiny, Tiniest, and Tiniest*, by E. T. G. (Evelyns),—*The Standard Comic Reciter*, edited by J. W. Kirtton (Ward, Lock & Co.),—*The Triumph of Love*, by E. Dietz (Allen),—*Schiller's William Tell*, translated by D. C. Campbell (Williams & Norgate),—*Sancta Christina*, by E. E. Orlebar (Low),—*The Ancient British Church*, by J. Pryce (Longmans),—*The King's Highway*, by Rev. R. Newton (Edinburgh, Nimmo),—*For Days and Years*, by H. L. S. Lear (Rivingtons),—*God and I: a Manual of Devotion compiled from the Book of Psalms* (Wilson),—and *Jesus of Nazareth: Who was He? and what is He now?* by Rev. W. Patton (Religious Tract Society).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.*
Lange's (J. P.) Commentary on Isaiah, translated by P. Schaff, roy. 8vo. 21/6.
Lange's (H. A.) Calvinism Popularized and the Five Points Carbonized, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Wordsworth's (J.) University Sermons on Gospel Subjects, 4/ cl.
Fine Art.
Babbitt's (E. D.) Principles of Light and Colour, 8vo. 20/ cl.
Poetry and the Drama.
Tudhunter's (J.) Alcestis, a Dramatic Poem, 12mo. 5/ cl.
Misc.
Randelger's (A.) Singing, Novello's Music Primers, 4to. 4/ swd.
History and Biography.
Malleson's (Col. G. B.) History of Afghanistan, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Socrates' Ecclesiastical History according to the Text of Hussey, with Introduction by W. Bright, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Stewart's (G.) Canada under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Geography and Travel.
Hunter's (Capt. F. M.) An Account of the British Settlement in Aden, in Arabia, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Our Native Land, its Scenery and Associations, 4to. 7/6 cl.
Schweinfurth's (Dr. G.) Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewer, cheaper edition, 2 vols. 8vo. 15/ cl.
Philology.
Findar, by Rev. F. D. Morice, Ancient Classics for English Readers, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Stirringa Saga, edited by Dr. G. Vigfusson, 2 vols. 8vo. 42/ cl.
Science.
Jackson's (L. D. A.) Canal and Culvert Tables, 8vo. 28/ cl.
Mackenzie's (M.) Diphtheria, its Nature and Treatment, 5/ cl.
Nicholson's (H. A.) and Etheridge's (R.) A Monograph of the Silurian Fossils of the Girvan District in Ayrshire, 7/6 swd.
General Literature.
Agnes Grahame, Deaconess, by M. A. M., 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Castwynd's (Hon. Mrs. H.) The Crystal Heart and its Lights and Shadows, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
City of Progress (The), and Signs of the Times, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Cotteridge's (C. B.) The Constant Prince, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Ollins's (M.) In this World, 2 vols. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Corr's (Rev. T. J.) Dream of Melzar, and other Allegories, 2/6 cl.
Dickens's David Copperfield, Popular Library Edition, Vol. 1, 3/6 cl.
Duff's (M. E. G.) Miscellaneous, Political and Literary, 10/6 cl.
Fisher's (F. H.) Afghanistan and the Central Asian Question, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Haynes's (Lieut. M. R.) Active List of all Commanders and Lieutenants, &c., of Royal Navy, 8vo. 3/6 swd.
Hope's (Lady) Sunny Footsteps, or When I was a Child, 3/6 cl.
Little's Silver Burden, by E. R. G., 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Trollope's (A.) Chronicles of Barsetshire, Vol. 3, 8vo. 6/ cl.
Tuttle's (C.) Border Tales around the Camp Fire in the Rocky Mountains, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Walker's (S. L.) A Dreamer's Sketch-Book, sm. 4to. 12/6 cl.

TO MR. HENRY IRVING.

Et jam purpureo auras include cothurno—
* * * Sero aspiant Phryges.—*Livius Andronicus*.

* The red cothurnus slowly bind around those shapely thighs,
Nor fear the giggling Phrygian race that hastes not to be wise!"

Thus darkly in a fragment sang, oracularly sage,
Old Andronicus, eldest bard that trod the Latin stage.
We know not rightly what he meant, but yet may soothe his guess
His Muse was no vain babbler, but a learned prophetess.

We think across the centuries she dreamed, great mime, of thee,
And warned thee of the playwrights small, and mobs of low degree.

A London audience moved her scorn, a London farce awoke
The anger that so dimly and in such dark music spoke.

Then take it to thyself and bind the stately buskin on,
Walk in the large and purple light of ages dead and gone.

A holier presence guard thy steps, an antique air impart
The force of classic beauty to the movements of thine art.

Contrive no tricks to charm the pit, nor bend thy face to win
The raptures of a grounding and the suffrage of his grin.

Behind the scenes, as on the stage, forswear all trivial things,
And move as one whose heart believes the noble lines he sings.

Let gorgeous shapes of tragedy pass on at thy command,
And leave the Phrygian flutes to thrill the uplands of the Strand.

EDMUND W. GOSSE.

SHELLEY.

NOWHERE, to my knowledge, has any remark been made upon certain loose conjectures, not to say errors of fact, in the recently published volume of "English Men of Letters," Mr. Symonds's "Shelley." There are two suppositions in particular put forward by the writer—namely, those relating to the motive of Shelley's second marriage and to the cause of Fanny Godwin's suicide—which ought to be either corroborated or withdrawn by the author, and which, if they go unchallenged by the critic, may afterwards prove to be dangerously misleading.

On p. 76 I read:—"It appears that Fanny Imlay" (why, by the way, does Mr. Symonds call Fanny Godwin by a name she never bore?) "had begun to look with perilous approval on the fascinating poet." There is positively nothing to support this assertion, which was first made by Miss Clairmont, a person whose word, even when she is not guessing at the secret feelings of a step-sister, no one acquainted with the Godwins' interior would be inclined to take without question. Again, on p. 107 Mr. Symonds says:—"Godwin, as we have reason to believe, attributed the suicide of Fanny Imlay to her hopeless love for Shelley." What reason have we to believe it? None is given here or elsewhere, nor is any such reason known to the close students of that household life.

Mr. Symonds misnames Miss Clairmont, *Claire* Clairmont; her name was Jane, and she was never known to Godwin's circle by any other, though she chose to call herself *Claire* at a comparatively late period of her career, when as the mother of Byron's daughter Allegra she felt the necessity of a name more poetical than her own. Mr. Symonds also misspells the name of Shelley's tutor at Eton, Mr. Bethell; and he speaks of Dr. Lind, the poet's early friend, as an Eton tutor; but I believe he will find that Dr. Lind was not a tutor at all, but a physician living at Windsor. Stranger still, Mr. Symonds says on p. 180 that Shelley's heart is at Boscombe, and that only his ashes are buried at Rome under the *Cor cordium*. This is not the case; the Roman inscription is not meaningless, and only some ashes are preserved in a silver vase at Boscombe.

From several inaccuracies and uncertainties as to dates it is evident that Mr. Symonds has never read "Godwin and his Contemporaries," by Mr. Kegan Paul, who supplies them from Godwin's diaries. To attempt Shelley's history without consulting the biographer who gives us such easy access to these records of Shelley's father-in-law seems hardly more reasonable than it would be to write, without consulting the records of Scott's son-in-law, a life of Scott.

Minor errors are, however, less likely to mislead than is Mr. Symonds's expression of a conviction (p. 93) that the marriage of Shelley and Mary Godwin would never have taken place if Godwin

had not "worried" Shelley into marrying his daughter. *All this is unsupported by an atom of evidence.* The letter written by Godwin to his brother to announce the wedding evidences great satisfaction at the performance of the church ceremony, but there is nothing to show that he urged it, or that it was not the free act of that generous Shelley who would not, if he could help it, let a woman suffer for his dearest theories.

A. C. MEYNELL.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MY object in writing my previous letter to you was not to animadvert on the administration of the above Society, but simply to obtain information, and I must say in this respect Dr. Rogers's reply is no answer to my letter which appeared in your issue of the 7th inst. Dr. Rogers need not have taken up your space to give the titles of the governing body, as they are fully known to all members. The headings of receipt and expenditure could be surmised without much difficulty, but on the scanty information at my disposal I cannot by any means make the Society's income the same as given in the Report of the Council by some 300*l.* to 400*l.* I therefore wish for details of revenue derived from "subscriptions," "entrance fees," and "sale of Transactions," and of payments for "printing and binding," "rent," "salaries," and "stationery." Rule VII. is quoted as to accounts being audited by two members; the rule is as follows:—"The accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Society shall be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the General Meeting from among the Fellows"; and one of the points I raised at the meeting was that this rule had not been observed, the auditors having been chosen by the Council before the Annual General Meeting and without the knowledge of the members. The expense incurred in adding a Genealogical Section, on Dr. Rogers's own showing, is in excess of the previous years' incomes, and therefore in opposition to Rule VI., quoted in my previous letter. I may mention that members of the Genealogical Section pay an extra subscription to cover their own expenses.

It is no mis-statement to say that I moved that the accounts be published, as it was only upon my reiterated request for them, when seconded by the Rev. Prebendary Irons, that the Secretary (not upon his own motion) agreed to lay the matter before the Council. To show this was practically shelved, I have only to refer to Dr. Rogers's own letter, where it is stated that so long ago as last March the Council resolved "that an audited balance-sheet be issued annually," and yet at the annual meeting in November last no printed accounts of any kind were forthcoming.

Lord Aberdare's remark as to the organized attempt to disturb the harmony of the meeting was undoubtedly applicable to all those who spoke to the motion of the adoption of the Report of the Council.

H. E. MICHELSEN (F.R.Hist.S.).

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES BAYARD TAYLOR, the United States Minister at Berlin, who died on the 19th of this month, was a man of letters whom his countrymen regarded with high and merited respect. He made his way in the world by the sheer force of ability. His father was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and belonged to a stock which dated back to the time when Penn crossed the Atlantic with the intention of establishing a new community on the continent of North America. The deceased diplomatist and author was born on the 11th of January, 1825, in the village of Kennet Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His early education was scanty, a country school being the only seminary of sound knowledge which he ever attended. Being left at an early age to his own resources, his industry and ambition combined to urge him to acquire by himself the learning which more fortunate youths find provided for their acceptance. He gave his spare moments, when a young man, to studying Latin and French, and at

a later period he made himself master of German. His translations from the German demonstrate his command over the idioms and niceties of that tongue, while he frequently proved himself able to address an audience in German as fluently and effectively as in English. Having to earn a livelihood, he entered a printing-office as an apprentice at the age of seventeen, but he preferred composing for himself to setting the compositions of others in type. As is not uncommon in the case of clever citizens of the United States, he considered himself fitted for the vocation of a poet. There are few villages in the States which do not contain several young men and women who are ranked among poets because they are assiduous in writing verses. More fortunate than thousands of his countrymen and countrywomen, this aspirant for fame not only saw his verses in print, an easy thing in a land abounding in newspapers filled with gratuitous contributions, but he attained the rare distinction of being paid for his early rhymes. They appeared in the *New York Mirror* and *Graham's Magazine*, and yielded their author forty dollars. In 1844 these poems and others were reprinted in a volume with the title 'Ximena.'

A longing to see the world and describe its wonders was quite as strong in Mr. Taylor's mind as the desire for poetic renown. The chief impediment, want of means, was partially removed by Mr. Chandler, of the *Philadelphia United States Gazette*, and Mr. Patterson, of the *Saturday Evening Post*, from whom he received an advance of one hundred dollars, the condition being that letters descriptive of his travels should be forwarded by him from Europe. This amount, added to the forty dollars which he had received for his poetry, constituted the purse with which Mr. Taylor left his native land. He remained away two years; during that period he obtained remittances from home, yet the total sum expended did not exceed 500 dols., or 100*l*. How he saw so much and spent so little is told in 'Views Afoot,' being a volume composed of his letters to newspapers, and published in 1846. One result of his experience was to teach him the kind of life led and the privations endured by Savage, Johnson, and other less notable authors of the last century, to whom the means for getting a dinner was often a puzzling problem, and by whom a plateful of cowheel was deemed a luxury.

After returning from Europe Mr. Taylor became connected with a newspaper at Phoenixville, in his native State. He worked hard as a journalist, but he profited nothing by his toil. Dispirited with the unremunerative nature of his labour, he determined to try his fortune in New York. There he became a contributor to the *Literary World*, and, what was still more advantageous to him, he gained the goodwill of the editor of the *New York Tribune*. This may be termed the turning point in his career. It was to him what the notice of Edmund Burke was to Crabbe. He became not only a contributor to the *Tribune*, but also one of its proprietors. How this was effected is as mysterious as Sheridan's acquisition of the proprietorship of Drury Lane Theatre. It is clear, however, that if Mr. Taylor had not been able to inspire the conductors of the *Tribune* with confidence in his powers as a journalist they would have hesitated or refused to associate him in their venture. After joining this newspaper he visited California, when the gold fever was raging there, and the narrative of what he saw was reprinted from the *Tribune*, with the title, 'El Dorado; or, Adventures in the Path of Empire.' This work, as well as one of travel through Colorado, possesses as much interest and displays as much clearness as any which he wrote concerning foreign countries. Determining to see more of the Old World, he started off again in 1851, his destination being the far East. Sailing from New York for England, he proceeded thence to Cairo by way of the Rhine, Austria, and the Adriatic. He traversed Egypt, Nubia, Ethiopia, Soudan, till he reached the kingdom of the Shilluk negroes on the White Nile, and then he retraced his steps to Cairo. He started for Constantinople by way of

Palestine and Syria. Leaving the capital of Turkey for the capital of England, he visited on the way Malta, Sicily, Tyrol, and Germany. Leaving England, he went to Gibraltar, the South of Spain, and then to Bombay, by the overland route. From the capital of the Bombay Presidency he proceeded to the capital of Bengal, thence by way of Penang and Singapore to Hong-kong. In China he became attached to the United States Legation, and he joined the United States squadron under Commodore Perry, which went to open up commercial intercourse with Japan. Having sated himself with sight-seeing in those remote regions, he returned to New York after an absence of two years and a half, and after having traversed 50,000 miles. The record of this journey first appeared in the *New York Tribune*, and afterwards in a volume. In later years he visited and described Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Greece, Crete, and Iceland. Some of his most interesting writings treat of the byways of Europe, such as the Balearic Islands and the Republic of Andorra. He also wrote novels, but his novels, though read in the United States, are elsewhere known chiefly by name; they are entitled 'Hannah Thurston,' 'John Godfrey,' 'Story of Kenneth,' 'Joseph and his Friend.' His talent for versification was employed on topics suggested by his wanderings in many lands. Between 1848 and 1855 he gave to the world four volumes of verse in addition to several works in prose; they are entitled 'Rhymes of Travel,' 'Ballads, and other Poems,' 'Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs,' 'Poems of the Orient,' 'Poems of Home and Travel.' A work by which he gained more reputation than any other was his translation of 'Faust.' This is one of the most successful attempts which has yet been made to accomplish an almost impossible task. It ranks in the literature of the United States along with Bryant's translation of the *Iliad*, and Mr. Longfellow's translation of the *Divine Comedy*. He edited Frithiof's Saga, which the Rev. W. C. Blackley had rendered into English, and translations of Auerbach's 'Villa on the Rhine' and Humboldt's 'Life and Travels.' Indeed, so fertile was he as a writer and translator that an enumeration of all his productions would occupy considerable space. His last effort, like his first, was poetical. It is entitled 'Prince Deukalion,' and is in the form of a lyrical drama. Critics in his own country have hailed it as "a masterpiece full of the vague sense of mystery which is the inheritance of the human kind." Its characteristic and its drawback is to have been too obviously inspired by perusal and admiration for the second part of 'Faust.' But he received more than empty praise from his countrymen. When Mr. Bancroft Davis resigned his office of minister to Germany, Mr. Taylor was appointed his successor, with the approval of men of all parties and opinions. In common with Washington Irving, Motley, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Lowell, and others who have made their mark as members of the commonwealth of letters, he was commissioned to represent the Republic of the United States in a foreign country.

Mr. Bayard Taylor's life has been cut short before he has been able to prove his skill in diplomacy. Yet he has lived long enough to manifest his versatility and skill as a writer of prose and verse, and to cause all the admirers of true talent to lament his untimely death.

JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.

OBSERVING in the *Athenæum* a notice that a reprint of Jamieson's well-known work is being contemplated, I trust I may be allowed to call attention to a point which ought to be well considered. My remarks apply equally to the excellent abridged edition by Johnston and Longmuir, which is the only copy I have by me at the moment.

The point to be considered is the revision of the words cited from foreign languages by way of giving some clue to the etymologies. And here I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not ask the editors to revise the etymologies with view

to making any new suggestions, which would be a most difficult, uncertain, and perhaps thankless task. Moreover, the old etymologies (I mean those already given by Jamieson) should by all means be retained, as they sometimes are the only clue to the definitions. I do not think Jamieson was much in the habit of guessing at the etymology of a word first, and then so wording the definition as to lead up to it; but he may have fallen into this usual vice of lexicographers in a few instances, and hence it will always be right to retain his etymologies in any new edition of his book, in order that the whole of the evidence on which his definitions are founded may be before us.

What I ask is something very different, viz., that the etymologies which are already given in the old editions should, in a reissue, be presented in an intelligible form. As they are now given, it is sometimes almost impossible to say what they mean, or how they came to be given at all. For example, some words are derived from "Alem." I look at the explanation in the table of contractions, and learn that "Alem" is "Alemannic." But what is Alemannic? I desire to be told explicitly in what edition of what dictionary I can find the alleged Alemannic words.

Again, another word is said to be from "Su.-G." This, the table tells us, is "Sueo-Gothic, or ancient language of Sweden." But where am I to find it? Well, in this case I happen to know that the book meant is the 'Glossarium Suio-Gothicum,' by Ihre, two volumes, folio, Upsala, 1769. But that is precisely what the editors ought to tell me, instead of printing Sueo-Gothic with an *s*, as if they had never heard of Ihre's book.

So also in other cases. "Arm." is said to mean "Armorican, or language of Bretagne"; but we are not told on whose authority the words are given. "Belg." is the "Belgic language"; but whether Dutch or Flemish is intended we are not told. "C.B." is "Cambro-Britannic, or Welsh language"; then why not call it Welsh at once, and use the letter "W."? "Celt." is "Celtic"; but what language is meant by "Celtic," or where we are to find a "Celtic" dictionary, is a deep mystery. "Finn." is "Finnish"; but I should like to know what Finnish dictionary Jamieson consulted. "Franc." is the "Frankish, Theotic, or Tudesque language"; apparently something different from "Alemannic." And so of all the rest; the only explicit reference being to "Moeso-G.", explained by "Moeso-Gothic, as preserved in Ulphilas's Version of the Gospels." Yet, even here, why the references are restricted to the Gospels is very dark indeed.

Surely it would be a sensible plan to denote Welsh by Welsh, Dutch by Dutch, High-German by High-German, and, in fact, to call every language by its usual name; or, if such a symbol as "Su.-G." be retained in place of Old Swedish, let it be clearly understood that it is because Ihre wrote a certain dictionary, which is always known as 'Glossarium Suio-Gothicum,' and because this is the standard book on the subject.

Once more, the foreign words thus cited might be, in a future edition, properly spelt. Jamieson often quotes "Isl." words, meaning Icelandic; and I suppose he must intend to refer to Halldórsson's Dictionary; but I can testify that I have frequently hunted for these words in vain. Jamieson sometimes gives them in such wonderful forms as to defy search; but something might be done by indicating his authorities, and by comparing some of his citations with those authorities in such a way as to give us some clue as to the extent to which we may trust him. But to go on reprinting his "Isl." and "Alem." and "Celt." to the end, without a thought or care as to what the symbols mean, or whether he has, or has not, grossly misunderstood his authorities, is sheer waste of good type.

I just point out a few instances of his mistakes. *Abad* is derived from "A.-S. abad, expectatus, hoped." The Anglo-Saxon word is *abba*, but it means "expectabat." Everywhere the accents are neglected, and it takes a good scholar to see what is meant in these and similar instances.

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However, Lye has "*abad*, expectabat." *Abatiment* is derived from "*Arm. ebata*, ludere; *ebat*, ludus." There is nothing like it in Legonidec's Breton Dictionary. We are also referred to "*O. F. claudir*, recreare, *abattement*, recreatio." By this is meant the *O. French claudir*, to amuse oneself, in Roquefort's French Dictionary; but surely it would be better to give the sense in *English*. As for *abattement*, it is a sheer misprint for *ebattement*. *Abak* is from "*Isl. aabak*, retrorsum; *A.-S. on bæc*." The spelling *aa* in Icelandic words looks as odd as the extraordinary use of *ae* for the *A.-S. æ*.

Abate is derived from "*F. abatre*, to daunt, to overthrow; or *abehir*, hebetare, stupidum, reddere." We have a right to expect that, if one word may be explained in *English*, the other should be so also; but there is probably something in it. I suspect the explanations are taken from different books. It is meant, no doubt, that the latter is *Old French*, and that we must look in *Roquefort*. Yes, but the reference is again wrong; it is mere luck if the reader happens to turn to *O. F. abehir*, under which *abeter* is given as a variant. All these things require a most thorough revision.

Under "*Adew*, done," we are referred to "*A.-S. adaw*, facere, *adon*, tollere." These extraordinary forms are from Lye's "*A.-S. Dictionary*," and it should be noted that "*A.-S.*" does not mean simply Anglo-Saxon, but Anglo-Saxon as given in Lye.

I think I have said enough to point out the kind of revision which ought to be made. And I think it would not be difficult to make it, if set about in the right way. All that is requisite is (1) to ascertain Jamieson's authorities; (2) to verify his spellings by their help; and (3) to give a list of his authorities in a proper table.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

HANS SEBALD BEHAM.

92, Cheyne Walk.

MR. STEVENS says, in his letter in your last number, "I venture to call Mr. Loftie's attention to the heading of this letter, with a view of his solving the much-vexed and long-concealed mystery of the ciphers *nsr* and *hnr*." The heading alluded to is "*Hans Sebald Pragensis vel Bohemiensis*." Now the Behams, Bartel and Hans, were, it is well known, of one household, and also that the name Beham, Behaim, or Beheim was borne by more than one Nürnberg family. A Michael Behaim was Rathsherren zu Nürnberg in 1511, as we find in Heller, p. 731. Every one who knows anything of Old German knows that *B* and *P* were convertible letters at this date. We find Pirckheimer spelt Birkcheimer, Beham Peham. Pirckheimer's shield of arms carried a *birke*, or birch tree. Georges Pencz's small print of 'Paris and Enone on Ida' has the word "*Baris*" inscribed under the male figure.

Again, at the end of his letter Mr. Stevens suggests that the admirers and earnest collectors of the works of H. S. Beham should form themselves into a club for the elucidation of his history, and call themselves, after his valued name, "*The Bohemians of London*." As one of these admirers and collectors I should like to know what Bohem has to do with Beham. Böhm is a not very uncommon name in Germany, but has no relation at all to that of the "*Little Master*."

W. B. SCOTT.

THE CONFERENCE OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE Conference of Head Masters which met at Harrow last week was chiefly remarkable for the insignificance of the results arrived at and the revolutionary character of the questions proposed for discussion and the resolutions submitted to the vote. Upwards of sixty head masters were present, Dr. Butler, as a matter of course, being the chairman of the meeting. The Chairman proposed that the Conference should offer to Her Majesty an address of condolence upon the occasion of the death of H.R.H. the Princess Alice. It was probably from seeing the list of names

appended to this document, and which was not signed till the second day of the Conference, when many head masters had left, that the writer of an article in the *Times* inferred that only forty-five were present.

The subject of teaching music in schools was rendered interesting by the reading of a letter from Mr. Thring, of Uppingham, which gave some curious statistics of what had been effected in that school by the music masters. Mr. Thring himself was not present, having retired from the committee because his coadjutors would persist in bringing forward the question whether or no it was advisable to continue to require a knowledge of Greek for a degree at the Universities.

The subject of geometrical teaching was introduced by Mr. Vardy, of Birmingham. Mr. Vardy and his supporters desire, in effect, to introduce an improvement into the methods of teaching geometry. Euclid, they assert, is not good enough for the nineteenth century. Legendre and Lacroix, the French geometers, have failed in supplying an adequate substitute, so has everybody else that has ever tried it; and it is impossible to except the experiment made, several years ago, by Mr. Wilson, who is to succeed Mr. Percival as head master of Clifton College. Of course Mr. Wilson spoke up for the new "*Syllabus*" which is to supersede or to supplement Euclid, and so did Dr. Jones, of the Isle of Man, who has long been conspicuous as a geometrical reformer. It is to the credit of the Conference that no one else seemed at all inclined to take part in the discussion, and everybody appeared to feel relief when it ended.

The proposition to make the Conference biennial instead of annual, proposed by Mr. Bradby, of Haileybury, and seconded by Dr. Jessopp, of Norwich, was opposed by Mr. Percival and half-a-dozen other speakers, and was, on being put to the vote, rejected by a small majority.

The business of the first day closed with the reading of an extract from Mr. Thring's letter explaining his retirement from the committee, and giving as his reason that the "admission of questions involving school structure" was not, in his opinion, within the province of the Conference, and left him no option but to retire.

The Saturday's session opened with the "burning question," as it was called by more than one of the speakers, "Whether upon any condition it is possible, without damage to English education, to make Greek an optional subject for a degree at the Universities." It was introduced by Mr. Wickham, head master of Wellington College, who advocated the retention of Greek; he was supported by Mr. Bradby, and, in a speech of very great ability, by Mr. Moss, of Shrewsbury, who, indeed, made the only speech which was received with anything like hearty applause. The omission of Greek was advocated by Mr. Eve, Mr. Percival, and Dr. Abbott, but the manner of the speakers was dry and unattractive. No conclusion was arrived at nor any vote taken.

At this point the names of the new members of the committee were announced—Dr. Ridding, Dr. Hornby, and Dr. Abbott. The Conference declined to accept Mr. Thring's resignation, and did accept the invitation of Dr. Hornby to assemble next year at Eton at the usual time.

Dr. Jex Blake's resolution regarding the value, length of tenure, and other details of open scholarships at the University next came on for discussion. The subject calls for no remark except so far as Mr. Percival's scheme appeared to meet most of the evils complained of. Experience has shown that, as a rule, the endowments originally left for the assistance of the needy who desire to obtain a University education are going more and more to those who are not needy, and who are spending the sums derived from such endowments in mere luxury and amusements—in fact, that the scholarship money is, in an increasing number of cases, doing more harm than good. Mr. Percival's scheme advocates a retrograde policy, viz., the fixing the maximum annual value of scholarships

at 50*l.*, 40*l.*, or even 30*l.*, and leaving the colleges to deal with a large Exhibition Fund, which they shall dispense in the augmentation of scholarships where the winners of such scholarships are proved to require substantial assistance.

Dr. Blore's resolution, which was concerned with the schools examination by the joint board of the Universities, was brought in too late to receive any adequate discussion, and at this point the members of the Conference were beginning to go away, and those who remained had become wearied by the length of the sitting. It was evident, however, that the prophecy uttered by Mr. Harper last year is sure to prove a true one—"The examination for certificates is doomed."

We are not sure that the examination by the joint board is not doomed. It is difficult to see how any but the wealthiest schools can afford an addition of fifty per cent. to the present cost of that examination, and Dr. Jex Blake announced that the schools must expect that heavy increase next year.

There was no time to touch Dr. Ridding's important resolution, which stands over till next Conference.

Literary Gossip.

AN important scheme for a new Dictionary of English Dramatic Literature, as exhaustive as Mr. Collier's, but more critical, seems to be coming to maturity. It is to be edited by Mr. Theodore Watts. The great names are to be made the subjects of long and elaborate notices, but the work is to be so complete as to serve also as a book of reference. Several writers who have devoted themselves to English dramatic literature, including Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Gosse, Mr. J. Knight, Prof. J. Nichol, and others, are likely to contribute articles.

THE publication of the Duke of Argyll's "*History of the Eastern Question*" has, we hear, been delayed by the outbreak of the Afghan War. The Duke contemplates writing a special chapter on this new and important phase of the Eastern Question.

Mayfair, which changed ownership three months ago, will commence the year under new editorship, Mr. Lucy having retired owing to pressure of other engagements.

MR. F. LOCKER's new volume, which is to be called "*Patchwork*," will be a most miscellaneous assortment of detached pieces, originally brought together for the collector's own amusement. A few titles from the first page of the index will show the character of the volume: "*Absence of Mind*," "*Admirals swear, Old*," "*Affair of the Heart, An*," "*Atalanta in Camden Town*" (poem), "*Autographs, the Maid of Athens*," "*Black Blood*," "*Boots, The Tight*" (poem), "*Bores*," "*Borrowers*," &c.

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS, who fractured his right arm at the wrist, while skating in the gardens of Worcester College on Saturday last, is making good progress towards recovery, although he suffered great pain for several days. The Professor was formerly a member of the London Skating Club, and is a well-known skater. He was practising a new figure when one of his skates caught in a crack.

EARLY next year Messrs. Ward & Lock will publish "*Facts about Champagne and other Sparkling Wines*," very fully illustrated, and comprising historical, topographical, anecdotal, and technical notes upon all the known spark-

ling wines of Europe and America, by Mr. Henry Vizetelly, British wine juror at the recent Paris Exhibition.

WE are glad to announce that the Delegates of the Clarendon Press have agreed to publish the English Etymological Dictionary composed by the Philological Society, under the direction of its President, Dr. Murray.

A RARE print (perhaps unique) has been acquired by the Bodleian Library, with the title of "Jovis Arbitrium: sive jus Hæreditarium, Jacobo D.G. primo hujus nominis Angliæ, sexto Scotorum, Regi in Angliam, Franciam, et Hyberniam, Diuinitus Collatum. Ab Andrea Loeæchio Scoto F. D. Excusum. Londini, per Val. S. pro Clemente Knight, 1603." Another Latin anagram and epigram in MS., in honour of Harry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, by the same author, is bound up with it.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will in a few days publish a new edition of Mr. Fawcett's book on Free Trade and Protection which came out in May last. The book has been translated into German by Herr Passow.

THE Commission of Documents Inédites, attached to the Ministry of Public Instruction in Paris, is editing a series of documents referring to the English administration of the south-west of France. The collection will probably fill twelve volumes, the first of which (now in the press, under the editorship of M. Francisque Michel) has the title of 'Rôles Gascons.' A great number of the documents of this volume have been copied by M. Michel at the Record Office. The next volumes will give documents relating to Normandy.

M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL has in preparation a book on the history of civilization in Scotland, based chiefly on the language of the country.

DR. JOEL MÜLLER has just brought out the text of the Talmudical treatise on paleography called 'Maseketh Sofrim,' with an elaborate commentary and a literary introduction. We have already mentioned that Dr. Ginsburg has ready for press the same treatise with an English translation and commentary, which will be more complete than the German edition, he having collated the MSS. to be found in the libraries of this country.

A NEW society has been lately formed in Paris, under the name of Société pour l'Étude des Questions d'Enseignement Supérieur. It has for its object to bring into communication, by means of a quarterly publication, the universities and high schools in all countries. According to the programme just issued, we shall have, amongst other essays, an 'Étude sur l'Enseignement Supérieur en Angleterre, en particulier sur les Universités d'Oxford et de Cambridge, et sur la Réforme qu'on y accomplit en ce Moment,' by MM. Louis and Villetard.

DR. KOSCHWITZ, of Strasbourg, has in type a book on Charlemagne, which will contain texts of Sagas about the Emperor; amongst others the Welsh text of the story of his supposed journey to Jerusalem, according to the copy made by Prof. John Rhys from the Red Book, the celebrated MS. of Jesus College, Oxford. Canon Williams, of Rhydyceosau, has lately found two similar texts in MSS. at Peniarth, one of

which is only fragmentary. If we are not mistaken, the latter texts will also soon appear with an English translation by the discoverer. It is a pity that it was too late for the two learned editors to combine in a critical edition of the Welsh text from the three MSS.

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT is preparing for a monthly magazine a series of papers entitled 'Legends of the Neckar.'

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will issue in January a new novel, entitled 'The Last of Her Line,' by the author of 'St. Olave's,' in 3 vols., and 'The Grahams of Invermoy,' by M. C. Sterling, author of 'A True Man,' &c., in 3 vols.

MR. E. M. FOX, of the *New York Herald*, is writing a history of the electric light with special reference to the discoveries of Mr. Edison, who has supplied the requisite particulars and will supervise the entire work.

'THE Troubles of William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, and of his Son, Clerks of the Records in the Tower,' was the subject of a paper which Mr. Bailey, F.S.A., has been reading in that city. The elder Ryley, who was made Norroy during the Interregnum, was claimed as a Lancashire man, although he has been omitted from all local biographical collections. Mr. Bailey said that he was worthy of grateful remembrance, not only because he did much amidst many obstacles to preserve and arrange the national records, but also for giving assistance to Thomas Fuller, Roger Dodsworth, and John Milton in their historical inquiries. The two Ryleys were associated in the publication, 1661, of 'Pleadings of Parliament,' a folio work, admirably indexed, of which Judge Hale had a high opinion. The paper dealt incidentally with the history of the College of Arms during the Interregnum.

MR. J. POWER HICKS writes:—

"Speaking of Mr. G. H. Lewes's tragedy, 'The Noble Heart,' you said, 'It is certain it did not find actors.' Permit me to correct this mistake. The play was acted several times at the Olympic in February, 1850, and furnished parts to G. V. Brooke, Mrs. Mowatt, and Mr. Ryder. I witnessed 'the fourth representation' of 'The Noble Heart,' according to the bill, which promises several more."

We simply reproduced Mr. Lewes's own words in speaking of the matter. Perhaps he did not think its representatives at the Olympic were actors.

THE publications of the Société des Anciens Textes Français will be for the present year, 'Voyage en Terre Sainte, du Sieur d'Anglure,' 'La Vie de Saint Gilles,' by Guillaume de Berneville, the first volume of Eustache Deschamps, and the third volume of the 'Miracles de Notre Dame.'

THE publication of the third section of Mr. Montefiore's paper on 'Liberty in Germany,' which was to have appeared in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*, is delayed for want of space.

COUNT U. BALZANI requests us to say that he is not Head Librarian of the Vittorio Emanuele Library at Rome, as stated in the *Athenæum* for December 14th, but Assistant-Librarian and Keeper of the Manuscripts.

SCIENCE

Memoirs of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea belonging to the Society of Apothecaries of London. By the late Henry Field, Esq. Revised, Corrected, and Continued to the Present Time, by R. H. Semple, M.D. (Printed for private circulation.)

THE Society of Apothecaries from the time of its institution to the present day has been honourably distinguished among professional corporations for its attempts to encourage those collateral branches of knowledge which are of so much value in the study of medicine.

Not one of the other medical bodies, and neither of our great Universities, has done so much in proportion to its means to promote the study of scientific botany as the old Society whose head-quarters about on the *Times* Printing Office, and which is popularly considered to be a mere trading corporation. Its work has been sound and unobtrusive. Sir Hans Sloane, Samuel Doody, James Petiver, Isaac Rand, James Sherard, Philip Miller, William Hudson, William Curtis, Thomas Wheeler, William Thomas Brande, N. B. Ward, John Lindley—these are some of the names of those who, under the auspices of the Society, have done good and useful work within its garden. Had we to mention names of living botanists, we should have to include those of Fortune, the Chinese explorer, of Berkeley, the prince of fungus lovers, of Moore, of fern repute, and of others. The Society, it will be seen, has provided the means of study, and secured the most competent of teachers. It has year by year stimulated the industry of students by examinations and rewards, among the recipients of which latter it is interesting and gratifying to see the names of several of the leading physicians and botanists of the present time. Quite lately too the old Society, responding to the feeling of the times, has instituted an examination in botany for ladies, and the results have been exceedingly satisfactory. These facts deserve mention because few Londoners who, passing along the new Embankment or journeying by the busy highway of the Thames, chance to see, just before reaching Battersea Bridge, on the Middlesex side, a noble Plane tree, or the remains of a fine Cedar of Lebanon, have any idea either of the interesting history which is attached to the little plot of ground on which those trees stand, or of the work which has been and still is done there. Shut in on the landward side by lofty walls, but little, even in the neighbourhood, is known of the Physic Garden and its uses.

The book before us supplies a record of the history of the garden from its establishment in 1674 to the present time. It is a record of unobtrusive usefulness, of fluctuating periods of prosperity and decline, and it supplies what to the general reader will be the most interesting portion of the volume, biographical notices of the worthies who have done so much and in so disinterested a spirit for the promotion of botany. Particularly interesting these biographies are as illustrating manners of a bygone age, and personal peculiarities as marked as any "characters" by which the plants they loved are distinguished one from another. The life history of Sir Hans Sloane is widely known, but that of some of the

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other botanists and apothecaries already mentioned is naturally not so familiar. However, those who read the details of the careers of these worthies will not only be gratified, but will rise from the perusal of their biographies with an abiding sense of esteem for these earnest, simple-minded herbalists, and of respect for the Society of which they were such devoted members. The account of the herborizing excursions is also interesting. As early as 1634, excursions for botanical purposes were made not only in the neighbourhood of London, but in remoter parts of Kent and the southern and western counties. Longer journeys were also undertaken by the *socii itinerantes*; the mountains of Wales even did not deter them, and it must be remembered those were not the days of Cook's tours. Thomas Johnson has left graphic accounts of some of these early excursions in his 'Iter in Agrum Cantianum,' his 'Mercurius Botanicus,' and other works.

On one of these occasions one of the *socii* recorded his displeasure at the treatment he received in an inn at Stockport in the following lines, written on the walls of his bedroom:—

Si mores cupias venustiores
Si lectum placidum, dapes salubres,
Si sumptum modicum, hospitium facetum,
Ancillam nitidam, impigrum ministrum,
Huc divertite, viator dolebit.
O Domina dignos forma et fectore ministros
Stockport; si cui sordida grata, cubet.

The last lines are somewhat difficult to construe, but the sense is clear.

It was not necessary in those days to travel as far as Wales to find rough roads. On one occasion we find them encountering "a rugged road by Ticehurst and Wadhurst, which neither coach nor chaise had visited, it is said, in twenty years before. From such narrow ways *libera nos Domine*." In pursuance of the same journey the simplers came in due time to Folkestone, "a base rugged town, inhabited chiefly by fishermen." These herborizing journeys of the old London apothecaries may have suggested the more important excursions which were subsequently pursued with so much advantage by Haller at Göttingen, Linnæus at Upsala, the Jussieus, and their respective pupils. These botanical excursions are still made with unabated zeal by the veteran Professor of Botany at Edinburgh and his pupils. The herborizing of the Society of Apothecaries, however, nowadays takes the form of a feast at Richmond or Greenwich. What it was up to within a few years ago is told by Dr. Semple as follows:—

"The students, having assembled in the bright summer morning, pursued different routes on different occasions. Sometimes the excursion was to the north-west, passing through Islington (where in Goswell Street, as we are incidentally told, *Atropa Belladonna*, the deadly nightshade, grew), and what were then known as White's Conduit Fields (now covered with houses), then to the Copenhagen Fields (now converted into streets), thence to Kentish Town, and through the fields (now fields no longer) to the lower part of Hampstead Heath, and on to 'Jack Straw's Castle,' which still preserves its name and its reputation; and there the company sat down to a homely but abundant breakfast of tea and rolls and butter. After this repast the demonstrator and the pupils scattered themselves about the Heath, gathering the ferns and the heath-plants, which are still to be found there, although in diminished number, and thence extending their rambles round Finch-

ley or Hendon, or Caen Wood, and returning to the Castle to dinner, which consisted of substantial joints of meat and pudding, and a moderate allowance of table ale. (Formerly the apprentices were once a year at least indulged in wine, for, at a Committee held at Chelsea Garden in the year 1823, it was ordered 'that the pupils at the private Herborizings should be allowed a bottle of wine among four, and a bottle of cyder between two, but that no porter or other malt liquor should be allowed except table beer.) Immediately after dinner the large metal box carried by the attendant was opened, and the plants collected during the excursion were produced and exhibited to the students, who were seated on each side of a long table. The name of each plant was given, together with the peculiarities of form and structure by which it was distinguished, and if it possessed any medicinal qualities it would receive special attention as to its therapeutical uses. Thus an hour or two were pleasantly and profitably spent, after which tea was provided and the company dispersed, the students finding their way home as best they could, the return journey being generally performed, like the rest of the excursion, on foot, for at that time railroads and omnibuses were not in existence. Sometimes a spare seat might be obtained on the top of a stage-coach, and, when the excursion was up or down the river, the youths would perhaps row themselves, or be rowed, home in a boat in the evening twilight."

The account of these excursions gives occasion to the editor to introduce some particulars relating to one of the most notable of the botanical demonstrators, Mr. Thomas Wheeler. The sketch is from the life, and we may appropriately make some extracts from it:—

"The first appearance of Mr. Thomas Wheeler was certainly striking. A short, wiry, and thin old man (for, at the time to which these reminiscences refer, he was between seventy and eighty years of age), he entered with the alacrity of youth upon the scene, with an old hat in one hand and a botanical knife in the other, with a pair of massive spectacles covering his grey and keen eyes, and clad in an old threadbare black coat and waistcoat and breeches, and a pair of long leather gaiters. But those who might be inclined to smile at his somewhat *outré* appearance were soon convinced that they were in the presence of no ordinary person, and that the rough outer husk covered as true and genuine a man as ever adorned the profession of medicine, or by his scientific and literary attainments shed lustre upon the Society of Apothecaries."

Mr. Wheeler superintended and personally conducted the Society's "herborizings" for the long space of fifty-five years:—

"It is true that for the last thirteen years of that period, his son Mr. James Lowe Wheeler, occupied the position of Botanical Demonstrator; but the veteran always accompanied the excursions to the last, was the prominent figure in the procession, was the guiding star of the botanical party, and excelled all the rest in the brightness of his intelligence, the extent of his information, and the activity of his movements. Looking back at the period now referred to, and recollecting the extent of the walks which are about to be described, it is really wonderful how this octogenarian preserved his animal spirits throughout those long yet delightful summer days, and how his physical energies enabled him to overcome the fatigue which might have wearied many a younger and more robust man. He was an excellent, and, indeed, for his period, a profound botanist, and withal a classical scholar, and he conveyed his information most readily in all departments of learning; and probably many of his peripatetic discourses may have left beneficial remembrances in the minds of his hearers on other matters besides the knowledge of indigenous plants. He was very particular about what is called the *quantity*

of Greek and Latin words, and he seemed to be, or perhaps really was, horrified at hearing any pupil make a mistake in this respect. If any of them, for instance, unluckily pronounced *Anemone* for *Anemone*, or *Arborea* for *Arborea*, he would suddenly stop, and, summoning all the students, would shout with a loud voice the proper pronunciation of the word, warning them to be particular in future, and laying stress upon the difference between a scholar and an ignoramus. On the other hand, he was delighted when he found any of the youths giving evidence of a sound classical education, and he would frequently halt on the way in order to deliver some moral axiom illustrated from the vast stores of his own extensive learning. This was all done, however, in such a humorous and good-natured manner that a journey on foot of twenty miles during the day was made attractive and secured the attention of the pupils, who were at first amused by his eccentricities but afterwards impressed by his varied stores of information."

The reader, we are sure, will pardon us for inserting one or two more extracts from Dr. Semple's reminiscences of this fine old man:

"During the early part of his long life he was enrolled among the volunteer military forces, and was ordered out during a period of public disaffection to quell a riot which was apprehended, and in reference to this circumstance he used to say, 'If I had been ordered to fire upon the people, I should certainly have done so, offering up at the same time a prayer that my bullet might not take effect.' . . . He was very tenacious of his professional dignity, and once, when a reverend prelate seemed to question the treatment of a patient under his care in the hospital, and expressed his own opinion in a somewhat inflated manner, Wheeler replied by imitating in his answer the pompous and arrogant tone of the bishop, whereupon a bystander said, 'Why, Mr. Wheeler, what a proud man you are!' and he replied at once, 'Inter superbos tantum, superbus.' So it was indeed with him; he was 'proud only among the proud,' and to the poor he was the kindest of the kind. Once, discussing with his wife the expediency of devoting some rather large portion of their limited means to the relief of a necessitous object, he said, 'We are too poor, my dear, to curtail our charities.'"

It would not be fair to Dr. Semple to quote more extracts from his reminiscences of the botanical demonstrators. Nor can more than an allusion be here made to the career of N. B. Ward, the inventor of the plant-cases which bear his name. The memory of this most lovable man is held dear by many of the present generation, comparatively few years having elapsed since his decease. We must content ourselves also with the mere mention of the botanical lectures once given in the old garden at Chelsea as supplementary to the regular courses in the medical schools, and which offered this great advantage, that they could be illustrated by actual specimens in much greater variety than was possible at the several hospital schools.

The work closes with a brief description of the garden as it is at present. With all its hindrances in the way of limited funds, exhausted soil, confined locality and the like, it still serves the interests of students to a degree which larger and more prosperous establishments might fairly envy.

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—Dec. 19.—Dr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. S. Buchan, Major A. Davies, and Mr. G. J. Rowland were elected Members.—Mr. Hoblyn exhibited a complete set of the silver, copper, and tin coins of William and Mary,

English, Scotch, and Irish.—Mr. Evans read a paper on gold coins struck in late Saxon times, and exhibited a gold coin of Ethelred II. of the type of the silver penny (Hawkins, No. 203), and having on the reverse *LEOFFINE NO LEFF*. This unique piece was found by a farm labourer about the year 1808, in a field on Weststed Farm, in Hellingly, Sussex.—Mr. F. W. Madden communicated a paper on rare or unpublished Jewish coins, in which he discussed—first, a half-shekel of the year 4; second, coins of Simon Bar-cochab; third, a coin of Herod Antipas; and, fourth, coins of Agrippa I. and II.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 19.—Prof. Allman, President in the chair.—Messrs. F. M. Campbell, J. L. Hamilton, and J. J. M'Andrew were elected Fellows.—In a note 'On South African Orchids,' by Mr. W. M. Weale, it was shown that the generic distinction of *Mystacidium* and *Polystachyon* founded upon "two-legged" candelas in the pollinia was fallacious.—A description of some rare shells was given by Mr. S. Hanley.—The President made a communication 'On the Relations of Rhabdopleura.' He maintains that the endocyst, hitherto supposed absent in this singular polyzoa genus, is really represented by the contractile cord which seems to take the place of the funiculus in the fresh-water Polyzoa. In Rhabdopleura the endocyst has receded from the ectocyst, and its wall approximation and nearly complete obliteration of cavity has become changed into the contractile cord. Anteriorly it spreads over the alimentary canal of the polypide, to which it becomes closely adherent and here represents the tentacular sheath. Posteriorly the endocyst undergoes greater modification, the contractile cord becomes ehitinized and converted into the firm rod which runs through the stem and branches over all the older parts of the colony, and which still presents in its narrow lumen a trace of the original cavity of the endocyst. The very remarkable shield-like appendage which is attached to the lophophore G. O. Sars regards as epistome. Prof. Allman traces its development as a primary bud from the modified endocyst, and it again budding the latter finally becomes the definitive polypide, while the primary bud remains as but a subordinate appendage. We have thus in Rhabdopleura an alteration of heteromorphic Zooids.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Dec. 4.—H. W. Bates, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following elections took place: Mr. T. P. Newman as a Member and Mr. J. Walker, R.N., as a Subscriber.—Mr. Stainton exhibited a series of specimens of *Glyptophytus Schenckella*, taken by Mr. Threlfall, near Witherslack.—Mr. Wood-Mason exhibited and made remarks upon a stridulating beetle belonging to the Rutelidae.—Prof. Westwood exhibited some insects and diagrams illustrative of so-called monstrosity, and contributed remarks thereon.—Mr. M'Lachlan exhibited a series of cases of the larvae of trichopterous insects forwarded to him by Dr. F. Müller, of Santa Catharina, Brazil, one of which Dr. Müller stated had the peculiar habit of living on trees in the water that collects between the leaves of Bromeliæ, in which tadpoles, the larvae of dragon-flies, and other aquatic animals were also to be found.—Mr. Bates stated that rain-water collects at the bases of the leaves of these plants, and remains there for nine months out of the twelve.—Dr. Müller had also forwarded a photograph of a number of cases which he considered to belong to some species of Hydropsychidae, and in his own words "make a funnel-shaped entrance to their houses with a net of which no spider need be ashamed." In reference to the opinion of Dr. Müller as to the homologies which appeared to exist between the neurulation of various Lepidoptera and that of Trichoptera, Mr. M'Lachlan expressed his own belief that in a linear arrangement the orders Lepidoptera and Trichoptera should not be widely separated.—The Rev. A. Eaton exhibited a piece of "Kungu cake" from Lake Nyassa district, where, according to Livingstone and others, it is used extensively as food

by the natives, who manufacture it from large quantities of a minute insect, conjectured to be a species of Ephemera. From an exhaustive examination, however, Mr. Eaton found it to be a minute representative of the Culicidae, probably belonging to the genus *Corethra*. In connexion with the subject of insect food used by man, Mr. Distant remarked he had learned from Mr. Chenell that *Ethresina fullo*, a very common Eastern hemipterous insect, was largely eaten by the Naga Hill tribes of North-East India.—Mr. Meldola, in reply to some queries forwarded to him as to the chemical composition of the bodies of insects, remarked that the chitine which comprised the horny external portion of the bodies of insects had been shown by analysis to contain about six per cent. of nitrogen; and as regards phosphates, Mr. W. Cole had burned some insects and found phosphoric acid in the ash.—Mr. Waterhouse forwarded for exhibition a living *Curculio* found in an orchid house at Windsor, which was identified as one of the Calandridæ.—The Secretary read the Report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the communication from the Board of Trade regarding the ravages of *Anisoplia austriaca* at Tanagerog.—Mr. Butler communicated a paper 'On a Collection of Lepidoptera from Cachar, North-East India.'

CHEMICAL.—Dec. 19.—Dr. Gladstone, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Researches on the Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies, Part IX., Preparation of Zinc Methyl,' by Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe. During the reading of this paper, Dr. Frankland took the chair. Methyl iodide in contact with the copper-zinc couple is converted at the ordinary temperature in from three to thirty days into a crystalline mass of zinc methiodide. By distillation zinc methyl is obtained; the yield in one case was 99.2 per cent.—Dr. Debus made some remarks on the formula of glyoxylic acid. The author considers the formula of this acid to be $C_2H_2O_3$, in opposition to Perkin, who, from quantitative experiments, came to the conclusion that the true formula was $C_2H_2O_4$.—Mr. Wills gave a short communication 'On the Production of Oxides of Nitrogen by the Electric Arc in Air.' The author finds that nitric acid was formed in four experiments, equivalent to .54, .55, .6 and .7 grammes per hour, and points out the importance of this observation with reference to the proposed use of the electric light in dwellings.—'On the Action of Alkaline Hypobromite on Oxamide, Urea, and Potassium Ferrocyanide,' Part II., by Mr. W. Foster.—'On Two New Hydrocarbons obtained by the Action of Sodium on Turpentine Hydrochloride,' by Dr. Lettis. The principal point in this paper is the fact that the author has obtained a solid hydrocarbon, having the formula $C_{10}H_{17}$, which he designates solid turpenyl.—'On the Formation of Baric Periodate,' by Messrs. S. Sugita and C. F. Cross.—'On Erbium and Yttrium,' by Messrs. T. S. Humphidge and W. Burney.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 20.—Dr. J. A. H. Murray in the chair.—Mr. H. Nicol read a paper 'On the Early Modern English Diphthong *au* in Late Modern English.' After pointing out that Middle English *au* was retained as a diphthong at the beginning of the sixteenth century, even in words now spelt with a *launce*, *laumpe*, *strawunge*, *sauge*, Mr. Nicol showed that at the same period *au* had arisen from a before *l* not followed by a vowel (*all*, *half*, *alms*, *talk*, *salt*); that before certain consonants *l* was then dropped (*half*, *alms*, *talk*), while retained elsewhere; and that *au* subsequently lost its *u* before some consonants (*half*, *lance*, *lamp*, *strange*, *sage*), keeping it before others. Attention was drawn to the various living London representatives of the diphthong (*ò* in *cause*, *salt*; *aa* in *chant*, *alms*; *æ* in *lamp*, *pansy*; *è* in *Pall Mall*; *ei* from *è* in *strange*, *sage*); to the distinction before *nd* between *aa* from French nasal *a* (*command*, *islander*) and *æ* from native *a* (*hand*, *gander*); and to the etymological mis-spellings with

aul or *al* for *au* (*fault* for *faut*, *balm* for *baum*), which in a few words (*fault*, *vault*) have corrupted the pronunciation; as well as to the retention of the spelling *au* in some words whose vowel is not *ò* (*aunt*, *gauche*), and its occasional introduction for a before *l* (*maul*, *haulm*).—Mr. H. Sweet read the third part of his paper on a new 'Classification of Word-Meanings,' which was philosophical in principle and avoided such inconsistencies as Roge's in putting *eat* under 'Insertion.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—Dec. 18.—Mr. C. Greaves, President, in the chair.—Lord Hampton, Messrs. P. Doyle, J. M. Gray, M. Jackson, A. Proctor, G. Simpson, and E. C. Tisdall were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read: 'Abstract of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency,' by Mr. C. Chambers.—'Experiments with Lowne's Anemometer,' by Capt. W. Watson.—'Meteorology of Bangkok, Siam,' by Mr. J. Campbell, and 'Results of Meteorological Observations taken at Calvenia, South Africa,' by Mr. K. J. Marks.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
Mon. London Institution, 5.—The Phonograph, Tachimeter, Carbon Telephone, and other Inventions of Mr. Edison; Prof. W. F. Barrett.
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'A Soap Bubble,' Lecture II., Prof. Dewar.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 2.—'A Soap Bubble,' Lecture III., Prof. Dewar.
—London Institution, 7.—'The English Stage as it Has Been,' Prof. H. Morley.
Fri. Society of Arts, 7.—'The Mythology of Fairy Tales,' Mr. W. K. S. Ralston (Juvenile Lecture).
Sat. Royal Institution, 2.—'A Soap Bubble,' Lecture IV., Prof. Dewar.

Science Gossip.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON writes:—"Will you oblige me by stating, in reference to a paragraph which appeared in the *Athenæum* of the 14th inst., announcing that I should contribute to the discussion on alcohol in the forthcoming number of the *Contemporary Review*, that on being requested to do so I declined, adding that my opinions on that subject had already been sufficiently published."

THERE will be no general meeting of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching in January next; considerable progress, however, has been made by the sub-committee appointed in January, 1878, and draft syllabuses will soon be submitted to the members of the Association.

THE twentieth Report of the East Kent Natural History Society has been sent to us. It contains the President's Address and brief abstracts of the Reports of the scientific meetings in 1877.

THE *Revue Universelle des Mines, de la Métallurgie, des Travaux Publics, des Sciences, et des Arts appliqués à l'Industrie* contains, amongst other excellent papers, two deserving especial attention by reason of their practical bearing; first, 'Note sur la Production au Haut-Fourneau de Cyanides et de Chlorures en fusion,' by A. von Kerpely; and secondly, 'Des Meilleurs Moyens pratiques d'obtenir économiquement une grande Production dans les Haut-Fourneaux,' by J. Wolters.

HAVING already referred to the discussion between the late M. Claude Bernard and M. L. Pasteur, 'Sur la Fermentation Alcoolique,' we are in duty bound to direct attention to a paper, 'Examen critique d'un Ecrit posthume de Claude Bernard sur la Fermentation Alcoolique,' by M. L. Pasteur, read at the Séance of the Académie des Sciences on the 25th of November. M. L. Pasteur concludes, "Le manuscrit de Bernard est une tentative stérile de substituer à des faits bien établis les déductions d'un système éphémère."

THE Report of Mr. Henry Jordan, Registrar-General, Queensland, for 1877, on the vital statistics of that colony, is now before us. This appears to be a very able document, dealing especially with sanitary science.

DR. OSKAR LENZ, the well-known Austrian geologist, is about to publish the results of his three years' explorations on the west coast of

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Africa. Among the formations discovered and described by him the following will be found of chief interest, viz.:—a sandstone with gault fossils in the Aloby Islands, a limestone of Cenomanian age in Gaboon, and middle tertiary fish-beds in Loango.

PROF. H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON and Mr. Robert Echeridge, jun., have just produced 'A Monograph of the Silurian Fossils of the Girvan District in Ayrshire, with special Reference to those contained in the Gray Collection.' The present volume is the first fasciculus of a detailed description of those fossils, and if the entire work is completed in an equally satisfactory manner, a most valuable contribution will be made to geological science. The book is admirably printed, and the illustrations are executed with much care. It is published by Messrs. Blackwood & Sons.

PINE ARTS

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The THIRTIETH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 33, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

CABINET PICTURES IN OIL. Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIL, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Bowmarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS. 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT' (the latter just completed), each 25 by 25 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaphas,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 31, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

GIFT-BOOKS.

Edinburgh Picturesque Notes. By R. L. Stevenson. Illustrated. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday).—Mr. Stevenson's most readable and characteristic essay on, and description of, the old buildings of the Scottish capital are enriched by six most artistic etchings by M. Brunet-Debaines, and woodcuts of less important subjects printed with the text. The author has a keen eye for the picturesque features of the grimy streets and structures of "Auld Reekie," he has a ready and apt fashion of describing what he sees, and possessing true pathos he is able to make his readers feel the frequently grotesque and sometimes impressive features of the city. The reader may turn with a certainty of being interested to his notes on Greyfriars churchyard, the "infelix campus" of many a "legended tomb." There is a tale here which we never read before, of two hard sisters, who quarrelled so bitterly that, being too poor to occupy more than one room in joint tenancy, they existed for many years in dead silence and divided by a line chalked on the floor, bisecting the doorway and the fireplace. The story has about it a Puritanic horror with which Hawthorne even better than Poe could have dealt, but to which Mr. Stevenson is by no means incapable of doing justice if he should have an opportunity. As to the etchings, Edinburgh seems to have been made up purpose of old for the etcher, and M. Brunet-Debaines was evidently born to illustrate it.

"Gamle Norge," Rambles and Scrambles in Norway. By R. T. Pritchett. Illustrated. (Virtue & Co.).—One of the first things which a "tourist" contrives to do on his return from a place which has charmed him is to write a book about it, and thus do the one thing which will surely spoil the place. It is unfortunate that Mr. Pritchett is not the original sinner in this instance, and that Norway is overrun with tourists and people who kill all they can hit or hook. Mr. Pritchett's remarks are extremely readable and amusing; he gives plenty of anecdotes and illustrations of old and modern practices, ideas, and modes of living in Norway, and notices of peculiarities of travel and accommodation in that country, where innumerable old-world customs and beliefs retain life and force, although they are rapidly yielding to the influence of modern travellers and modern competition. The woodcuts of this volume are very good, not of any considerable artistic value,

but with some exceptions they are carefully and neatly executed.

Genevieve of Brabant: a Legend in Verse. By Mrs. C. Willing. (Lippincott & Co.).—Mrs. Willing has published this versified version of the old and beautiful legend of 'Genevieve of Brabant' with a charitable purpose, that of aiding the poor mothers and children of Philadelphia by means of a day-nursery. It is an honourable purpose, and the more worthy of respect because the offering has been prepared with care; the verses have been heedfully polished, and the author's natural gift has been justly used, so that the tale is agreeable. If the verse is a little over-sweet and smooth, no one need be offended; if it is a trifle sentimental and "romantic," no one need complain. Eleven little woodcuts illustrate the story; they are of no great account: but one of them is tolerably good, it is a landscape, and faces p. 20.—*Iris: the Romance of an Opal Ring*, by M. B. M. Toland, comes to us from the same publishers, and contains numerous illustrations. Miss Toland has produced a Byronic hero, whose name was Rozmer Langdon, and she describes him as

Of noble form, black eyes and dark-brown hair—
A mainly beauty, such as maidens love;
Strong Grecian features, that a smile or frown
Would change to sunshine or a darker hue, &c.

This personage wrote a poem, and this became famous; but if it was at all like 'Iris' it must have been dreadful rubbish. The cuts are better than the verses, and it seems probable that, with a better text, the draughtsman would have done better still.

Schnick Schnack: Trifles for Little Ones (Routledge & Sons) is a child's book, containing pretty little verses, and nice wood engravings prettily coloured.

MR. JOSEPH NASH.

THE death of this much-admired water-colour painter is recorded as having occurred on the 19th inst., at Bayswater, in the seventy-first year of his age. Except Mr. F. Taylor he was the sole survivor of the Society of Painters in Water Colours as it existed in 1834, when Nash was elected an Associate, and Mr. Taylor was already one. In this year the former contributed to the Society's exhibition many architectural views, with figures introduced in order to give the character of subject-pictures to them. From that time to nearly the present day he was an almost unflinching contributor to the exhibitions of the Society, sometimes adding to his architectural studies what were more strictly figure-pictures, and generally illustrations of Shakespeare and Scott, but always with a distinct reference to buildings. He became a full member of the Society in 1843. Some characteristic works of his are in the South Kensington Museum. His style, if such it could be called, does not require analysis, and would hardly support it even if our familiarity with it did not render such criticism superfluous. Mr. Nash was a diligent and careful student, and the qualities of his pictures, so far as they go, are sterling. He published the well-known 'Mansions of England in the Olden Time' in 1838, likewise 'Architecture of the Middle Ages,' 'Views of Windsor Castle' in 1848, and 'Scotland Delineated' in 1847. He drew Wilkie's 'Oriental Sketches' on stone, 1846, and obtained honourable mention for drawings contributed to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855.

'CINDERELLA.'

Beaumont Lodge, Shepherd's Bush, Dec. 21.

I OBSERVE in your issue of this week a notice of 'The Musical Cinderella,' published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, which is spoken of as an addition to the series of children's books illustrated by me.

Since you have done me the honour to review my work, will you permit me to point out that the illustrations to the book in question, although certainly by me, were issued to the story of 'Cinderella,' as one of the series of toy-books bearing my name, some four or five years ago, and I am not in any way responsible for their reappearance

in their present form, which, in fact, I was ignorant of until I saw the book announced.

WALTER CRANE.

THE NEW CATALOGUE OF THE BERLIN NATIONAL GALLERY.

A VALUABLE help to art students has lately been published in the new edition of the Catalogue of the Berlin Gallery, compiled by the director, Dr. Julius Meyer, and the assistant director, Dr. William Bode. It is put forward as only a preliminary one; the final catalogue will follow on the completion of the building, because it will only be after the withdrawal of the pictures which are unnecessary for the collection, and the completion of the hanging of the new acquisitions, that the rearrangement and numbering of the gallery will be possible. For these reasons it has been considered necessary to omit many of the subjects which are essential to a complete catalogue. We may, however, state that to each picture is attached a concise but admirably clear description of its subject matter, its size, and where it was purchased. The notices of the painters, simply giving their school, master, date of birth and death, are in our opinion as much as is desirable for a catalogue. The art student may fairly be supposed to know the biography of the painters; what he seeks in a catalogue is the entire history of the picture in the briefest possible form, with mention of references to it in art literature. Of course it is easy to swell the size of a catalogue with biographical compilation, and this often serves as an excuse for the omission of the really essential material; the main reason being that accurate and scientific statement of fact requires industry, research, and the continual exercise of the judgment.

Turning over the Catalogue before us, we remark with admiration the number and value of the recent acquisitions, showing the strong faith in art of the directorate, who evidently believe that though at present the public interest in it may be in abeyance, yet, when the many-isms which now hinder progress have been allayed, the German people will return with a renewed appreciation to masterpieces of art. Then they will remember with gratitude the earnest men who are now working so sedulously for them.

The gallery contains 1,238 pictures, all works of the old masters, the disciplined Prussian intellect, here directed with true artistic feeling, not committing the egregious and fatal mistake of placing the productions of the old and modern masters in the same building.

EXCAVATIONS AT OLYMPIA.

To begin my account of the discoveries of the last two months, the Prytaneum adjoins the north-west corner of the Heraeum towards the newly discovered west or Gymnasium Gate. The building stands quite at an oblique angle to the Heraeum. On the south side is a Doric portico of ten columns, the capitals of which are of Poros stone, and resemble those of the Parthenon. The front is thirty-five metres long. In and before the same have been brought to light four most important archaic inscriptions in bronze. The so-called Hestiatorium or banqueting hall is in the centre of the edifice, and can accommodate 120 persons. There is, too, another chamber, ten and a half metres in length, covered with mosaic. On the floor is a basin, five metres long, once, no doubt, lined with marble, and still covered on the one side with a semicircular brick vaulting. Here the canal which brought in the water discharged itself. A number of other rooms have been laid open, the use of which will be ascertainable when the overhanging walls of the Slavonic village which stands here have been broken down. While here on the north-west the topography of the Altis is fixed beyond doubt, in other points our previous topographical theories are upset. It was supposed that the southern boundary-wall of the Altis had been found at a distance of 125 metres from the centre of the Temple of Zeus. It seems now, however, to be certain that this was a serious mistake, and

that the real southern wall ran at a distance of forty metres from the peripteros of the Temple. Here a wall has been laid bare which is exactly of the same thickness as the western wall (the identity of which is beyond all question), namely, 0.55 to 0.56 metres, and which is of the same construction as the west wall, as is shown by the peculiarly shaped holes in which the iron cramps were placed with which the single stones were fastened together. The corner also where the western and southern walls join has been laid bare. The wall did not run in a perfectly straight line, but made a slight bend, and at this point, exactly 40 metres south of a point which is six metres east of the south-east corner of the temple, a gate has come to light of the same plan as the two propylæa of the western side and of the same dimensions, for the breadth of the stylobate averages everywhere 6.86 metres. This would therefore be the main gate of the Altis that is so often mentioned, and by which the processions entered the holy ground, the *εἰσοδος πομπικῇ*. Several attendant circumstances and peculiarities that Pausanias mentions make this result probable. From the gate a road led to the left to the opisthodomus of the Temple of Zeus, at the side of which, i.e. the road, the altars of Aphrodite and the Horæ, the holy olive tree, and an altar of the "Nymphs of the Beautiful Crown" stood. Another road led to the right in front of the temple to the great altar of ashes, and at the side of this latter road stood altars of Artemis Agoræa, the Despoinæ, Zeus Agoræus, &c. The road was further lined by the statues of the Olympic victors, Democritus of Tenedos, Orianius of Elis, Herodotus of Clazomenæ, Philinus of Cos, &c. (Paus. v. 15, 3 and 4; vi. 17, 1 and 2). The commencements of these roads have been found near the gate. They are bordered by pedestals, foundations, and substructures. South-west of the gate stood the Leonidæum, a house for strangers, the gift of an Elean Leonidas. At it alighted the proconsuls and governors of Greece when they visited Olympia. It was only separated by a lane from the Processional Gate (Paus. v. 15, 2). The lane has been discovered as well as the Leonidæum. To the south and south-east also traces of walls of great length and magnificent construction have come to light which group themselves round a central fountain. While all this seems to harmonize, still many points remain dubious. At one passage the traveller remarks, "If one returns into the Altis through the Processional Gate, behind the Heraeum stand the altars of the River Cladeus and of Artemis." But the Heraeum is as far distant as possible from our gate. Again, if this wall be the southern wall serious doubts arise whether what we have hitherto called the eastern wall is so in reality. It is about 125 metres from the temple, the construction is different, and it is 1.50 metres thick. We must wait till further excavations throw light on this point.

A large building came to light about a month ago: the Stoa *ποικίλη* or Stoa of the Echo. The former name was given to it on account of the pictures on its walls; the latter on account of the sevenfold echo. The last statue of Zeus erected out of fines stood before the Stoa (Paus. v. 21, 17); it was, therefore, to be looked for in the neighbourhood of the Terrace of the Zanes. There a double hall has come to light, of which the eastern wall of the Altis probably formed the back. From north to south it was ninety metres long and could contain 2,000 persons. Two rows of columns of Poros limestone supported the marble roof: the inner row was of the Ionic order, and several pieces of an Ionic entablature formerly found belong to it; the outer (the western) was Doric. The naves were five metres broad; the distance between the axes of the individual pillars averages two and a half metres. Stone steps of a beautiful profile lead into the hall. On account of their resemblance to those of the Philippeum, and because in both instances the shafts of the pillars are of Poros stone and the capitals of sandstone, it is inferred that the two buildings are of the

same date. Along the Stoa runs a large conduit of Poros stone; near it stand pedestals for statues.

I must again call attention to the Byzantine fortress erected in the sixth century, and described in the *Athenæum* of February 2nd. The workmen are engaged in excavating and demolishing the Byzantine western wall, which runs southwards from the Temple of Zeus. It contains many classical treasures, out of which indeed it was built. For instance, last November great pieces of an archaic frieze or pediment were extracted, seventy centimetres high, of limestone and painted, and containing combatants in high relief—a most remarkable object. In the neighbourhood were found an old bronze inscription and a bronze statuette. The wall has been followed for ninety-four metres, and then we come on a building of the Roman period, which appears to have formed the south-western angle of the Byzantine fortress, and, therefore, was still standing in the sixth century. In it are recognizable several party-walls. It was adorned with Corinthian and Doric columns.

Of architectural fragments may be specified a capital of the upper gallery of the Temple of Zeus and the corner triglyph of the south-eastern corner of the peristyle. This and the adjacent metope, which, however, bears no relief, are made of one colossal block. Various indications tend to show that of the twenty-one gilded shields which Mummius caused to be suspended on this frieze, ten were placed on the eastern and eleven on the southern side, or divided between the southern and northern sides. Half columns from the Philippeum show the manner in which this style was used. A Corinthian capital, too, of one of these half columns has come to light. Of the statues found, the most important is a large piece of the lower portion of the statue of Deidameia, to which is attached a horse's leg from the western pediment, and which, like the upper portion, is covered with rich and splendid drapery. The figure of Deidameia was as clearly distinguished by its dress and size from the other five women on the western pediment as the gods—Apollo and the Nymphs in the corners—by their colossal proportions from the human beings. From the eastern pediment come the left shin of a man and a fragment of the back of a man's head. A bronze tablet, chiselled in relief, of very archaic style, representing a man with bulls, similar to the other tablet with the Corinthian figures; a beautiful bronze head of a griffin, of the earliest style, which served as handle to a jug; a figure of a man with wings, which served the same purpose, of the sixth century; a bronze mould for a female head; two archaic inscriptions in bronze; and an inscription relating to the building of the Metroum, conclude the finds.

JULIUS SCHUBRING.

NOTES FROM NAPLES.

Naples, Dec. 18, 1878.

MUCH has been said about the formation of an Industrial Museum in Naples, and, indeed, the Government has already taken the initiative. "From want of means," says the *Commendatore Salazar*, "Italy cannot create a museum in the form of that at Kensington, but it will endeavour by a course of instruction to combine the Institution of Fine Arts with the Technical Institute, so that they may aid in the improvement of the productions of our manufacturing classes by the use of science and art." In the Industrial Museum which it is now proposed to form in Naples, the technical section, together with schools of application, will be annexed to the Institution of Fine Arts, for the benefit of those who have need of chemistry for the knowledge and application of colours, as also for the students in the College of Music, for whom natural philosophy (*Fisica*) is necessary, together with that scientific and literary instruction required by the times. "We desire to give," says one of the commission for forming the industrial museum, "the example of an industrial artistic museum, with the view of improving the labour of various classes of operatives who at present struggle with misery on account of the slight demand for their

productions by national and foreign commerce. . . . As to mechanics and other things necessary to general industry, the Government has no intention of dissolving the technical institutions,—it will aim simply at modifying them in everything which has relation to Art, up to the present time strangely applied."

Last year I reported the discovery of a necropolis on the estate of Count Spinelli in Acerra. Excavations have been continued since then at intervals, and lately some objects of great value have been discovered. The distinguished antiquary Mommsen is expected shortly in Naples expressly to examine them. The objects referred to consist principally of glass.

H. W.

First Art Gossip.

THE Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy will be opened to the public on Monday the 6th proximo. This winter's gathering at Burlington House has been formed in order to carry into execution the scheme which was settled by the Council two years ago, that is, the formation of a large collection of drawings by old masters and others of the kind which was so richly illustrated last winter by the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition and will be again this season in the same place. The R.A.s have to thank the Duke of Devonshire for the loan of a considerable number of drawings from Chatsworth, including many which were described in "The Private Collections of England." The Queen has lent many fine examples of the same kind from Windsor, including works of Da Vinci, which were not in New Bond Street last winter. From the same collection the R.A.s have obtained some of the famous and beautiful miniatures which are ascribed to Holbein. Miniatures of a choice nature as works of art, but not necessarily of high historic or personal interest, supply an important and peculiar element in the coming exhibition, which in this respect will surpass all former gatherings, except the Special Exhibition of Portrait Miniatures of 1865. The Duke of Newcastle has lent some fine pictures from the gallery at Clumber, and several private gentlemen and noblemen have contributed with equal liberality to form a display which is more numerous than that of last season, and at least equal to it in attractiveness.

THE private view of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition is appointed for to-day (Saturday); the collection will be opened to the public on Monday next. We may now state that, besides 350 English water-colour drawings, produced to within five years of the present date, the works of living artists, and, in this respect, the fitting sequel to the very interesting gathering of last year, the present aggregate includes seventy-six varied studies by Ingres, including pieces prepared for more than one of that master's famous pictures, portraits, studies of the nude, draperies, extremities, and compositions. The water-colour drawings comprise some of the best works of Messrs. Boyce, Burton, the Brothers Fripp, S. Palmer, and other choice painters. The staple of the exhibition consists of about 800 old masters' drawings in silver point, ink, bistre, pencil, chalk, charcoal, and colours. Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, and French artists are very richly represented by works from the collections of Messrs. J. Malcolm, J. C. Robinson, R. S. Holford, E. Cheney, W. Russell, A. Seymour, F. W. Burton, J. Knowles, R. P. Roupell, and J. Samuel. The Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Warwick, and the Queen have generously contributed. One of the richest sources of loans in this case has been found at Christ Church College, Oxford, where for a great many years a very numerous collection of drawings by old masters has lain unnoticed since General Guise bequeathed them to the college. These works comprise specimens ascribed to very early masters, such as Cimabue, Gaddo Gaddi, Margaritone of Arezzo, and, above all, to Mantegna, Botticelli, Perugino, Bellini, Di Credi, Da Vinci, and Correggio. The masters most richly represented are Leonardo, Mantegna,

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Correggio, and Rembrandt. Not fewer than one hundred works are ascribed to the last: a large proportion of these are of incomparable merit and rare inspiration. Among the Mantegnas are Mr. Holford's famous design for a chalice, and a noble 'Entombment,' from Christ Church. Among the Da Vincis are three large studies of heads in chalk. There is an important 'Mystical Composition' of infant angels, by Fra Bartolommeo, belonging to Mr. Malcolm. There are admirable Van Dycks, Rubenses, Van Ostades, F. Halses, Claudes, Cuypes, and Snyderes. On the staircase are placed a complete series of the photographic reproductions from the Queen's drawings at Windsor, members of a publication to which we have already referred, placed here by Sir C. Lindsay to show what has been done in this respect, and worthy of unbounded admiration, and the most heedful study.

MR. H. S. MARKS was elected a Royal Academician on Thursday night of last week. He was chosen an Associate on the 26th of January, 1871, with F. Walker and Mr. Woolner. The former is dead; the latter occupies the place of Foley as a sculptor Royal Academician.

THE Burlington Fine Arts Club has formed a fine collection of Japanese and Chinese works of art, which will remain open for two months.

A LOAN exhibition of engravings, which has been for some time in contemplation, has just been opened at the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh. The Duke of Buccleuch is amongst the contributors.

WE have received from Mr. A. Lucas an artist's proof of an etching, by M. Debois, from Mr. Long's picture in last year's Royal Academy Exhibition, styled 'An Ancient Custom.' The print is quite as careful as the picture, and more luminous. The execution is neat and delicate. From Messrs. Colnaghi we have a capital fac-simile of a whole-length portrait of Sterne, drawn by Carmontelle, reproduced by photogravure: an acceptable reproduction of a most interesting sketch.

WE have received from Messrs. Pilgeram & Lefèvre an artist's proof from a plate engraved by Mr. Arthur Turrell from Mr. Herkomer's masterpiece, 'The Last Muster,' a work which is too well known to need description now. We can speak of the engraving with much pleasure and admiration. The varied characters of the heads have been reproduced with rare spirit, firmness, and felicity, the expressions are rendered with much fidelity, and they are quite worthy of the fine original to which they owe their existence. Nor are the actions of the figures unworthy of the rest; the drawing is generally good and sound, and the modelling of contours throughout is excellent. The handling of the plate has been ably adapted to represent the technique of the artist. The sole defect of the print is, as it seems to us, the too great darkness of the tone of the background, the panelled walls of the soldiers' chapel, this portion "comes forward" too much, and thus injures the chiaroscuro of the picture; in this element no small portion of the power of the work is discoverable.

MUSIC

OPERAS IN VOCAL SCORE.

- Rienzi, der Letzte der Tribunen.* By Richard Wagner. (Schott & Co.)
Cinq-Mars. By Charles Gounod. (Same publishers.)
Le Petit Duc. By Charles Lecocq. (Enoch & Sons.)
H.M.S. Pinafore. By Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert. (Metzler & Co.)
The Spectre Knight. By Alfred Cellier and J. Albery. (Same publishers.)

HAD Herr Wagner met with the encouragement he ought to have received during his stay in Paris, in all probability he would have shared with Meyerbeer, Halévy, and Auber the glories of the French lyric stage, for in 'Rienzi' there are all

the signs of dramatic power and of tuneful inspiration. Had such been his fate he would not have yielded to the dictates of disappointed ambition, and there would, perhaps, have been no attempts to found a so-called new era in art. Bulwer's 'Last of the Tribunes,' as operatically depicted by Herr Wagner, is a grand and imposing picture. Individuality is indicated in the notation of each part—the Roman tribune and the patrician are finely contrasted. Cola Rienzi requires as representative a tenor of the great school of Niemann or of Duprez; Stefano Colonna is allotted to a bass, and his son, Adriano, with most sympathetic music, is assigned to a mezzo-soprano. Irene, the sister of Rienzi, is the *prima donna*. There are sixteen numbers in the five acts, included in which is one of the composer's most striking overtures. The prayer of Rienzi, the air of Adriano in the second act, the two duets in the last act (Rienzi and Irene, and Adriano and Irene), the concerted pieces and *finales* of each act, are all more or less impressive. As to spectacular effects, 'Rienzi' has scenery and situations varied and picturesque. The London edition of this noble work has the words in German, Italian, and English, and has been edited by Mr. Pittman. It is to be hoped that the rumour of its intended production here may be confirmed.

The vocal and pianoforte score of M. Gounod's opera 'Cinq-Mars,' which was produced at the Salle Favart in Paris on the 5th of April, 1877, has been published, doubtless with the expectation that either an English or Italian adaptation will be produced in this country. The work, however, met with no success in Milan. Had relief been given to the sad story of the Marquis de Cinq-Mars by the introduction of lighter elements for the operatic setting, M. Gounod might have been enabled to enliven his score more than he has done by adhering so closely to the tragic historical incidents. And it is a question whether 'Cinq-Mars' would not have been better placed at the Paris Grand Opera-house than at the Opéra Comique. There are twenty-six numbers in the four acts, and in many of the pieces the composer is at his best. He has often indicated the *couleur locale* of the period of Louis XIII. In the fourth and last act, at Lyons, in the Chateau de Pierre-Encise, where Cinq-Mars and his devoted friend de Thou are confined previous to their execution, the composer attains his finest moments. M. Gounod composed 'Cinq-Mars' within a very few weeks, and the signs of haste are manifested by the reminiscences of his former productions. The recitative and *cantilène* "Nuit resplendissante" of La Princesse Marie de Gonzague, and the cavatina of Cinq-Mars in the last act, "C'est en vain que je veux pour jamais vous bannir," are genuine Gounod gems—such melodious outpourings as are peculiar to the musician who conceived the garden scene of 'Faust.' The trio in the chapel in the forest of St. Germain wherein the lovers are united is as masterly as it is powerful. To take detached pieces from the score and to recognize in them the genius of the composer is an easy task, but the plot, even for French audiences acquainted with and admiring the novel, is, on the whole, depressing, and its influence on the composer's imagination has been irresistible. Father Joseph is too often before his eyes repulsively, and it is a pity His "Eminence Grise," as he was called, was not placed more in the background to give way to the Cardinal Richelieu.

The continuous popularity of M. Lecocq's 'Petit Duc' in Paris, and the failure of its adaptation here, both at the Islington Philharmonic Theatre and at St. James's Hall, must be inexplicable, except to the amateurs who have been able to see the opera both in French and English. The casts in London afforded but little notion of the characters of le Petit Duc, his Duchess, &c. The production was, in fact, treated as an *opéra bouffe*, whereas it is as genuine a comic opera as any one to be found in the Salle Favart *répertoire*. If a French operatic troupe should come over here and include 'Le Petit Duc' in the list of representations, English audiences will be surprised that

they should have ignored the sparkling strains with which the libretto has been enlivened: the choral numbers are especially attractive when adequately executed.

The two operatic works by Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Cellier were noticed in the *Athenæum* at the time of their production at the Strand Opéra Comique, where their success has been unquestionable; and although the amusing books of Messrs. W. S. Gilbert and J. Albery have influenced public opinion materially, the burlesqued nautical strains of Mr. Sullivan, and the musician-like treatment of the story by Mr. Cellier, are fairly entitled to their share of popularity. There would be, however, no lamentation if the two musicians aimed at a more dignified range of art, for which their aptitude had previously been indicated.

Musical Gossip.

THE increased interest taken in musical matters by the general public is strongly shown by the number of concerts, morning and evening, which are announced for the ensuing month, whereas formerly during the run of the pantomimes and of burlesque the edifices devoted to musical entertainments were closed. On the 2nd of January there will be a concert in the Royal Albert Hall. On the 4th of January Mr. John Boosey will have a morning programme of the London Ballad Concerts in St. James's Hall. On the 6th of January the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed. On the 13th there will be a morning performance of Rossini's oratorio, 'Moses in Egypt,' in Exeter Hall; and on the 17th inst. Handel's 'Samson' will be given in the evening. On the 2nd of January Mr. Dannreuther will commence his evenings of Classical Chamber Music in Ormeau Square. On the 11th the Saturday Afternoon Popular Concerts will be resumed. On the 21st the orchestral concert of Madame Viard-Louis takes place in St. James's Hall. On the 25th Her Majesty's Theatre will be reopened with operas in English by Mr. Carl Rosa. During January also, at the Globe Theatre, 'Les Cloches de Corneville' will continue its successful run. From the list of various musical entertainments it will be seen that public patronage of art will not be confined to one special school.

So far as regards the Christmas novelties there will be little to record except the sacred concerts specified in last week's *Athenæum*. On Boxing Day there was an afternoon concert in the Royal Albert Hall, or what is termed in the announcement a "National Holiday Festival Concert of Old Songs and Ballads, under the patronage of Sir John Lubbock," but a more curious event will have been the first appearance (on the 26th inst.) in this country of the "Quiriti Italian Opera and Ballet Troupe," transferred from the Globe Theatre, where they were to have played, to the Criterion Theatre. Our notice of this novel operatic company will appear in next week's *Athenæum*. The *répertoire* will comprise 'La Fille de Madame Angot' of M. Lecocq, 'Crispino e la Comare' of Ricci, 'Il Barbiere' of Rossini, 'La Belle Hélène' of M. Offenbach, and 'I due Desperati' of Ruggi. A complete ballet troupe is added. In age the artists, amongst whom are also solo instrumentalists, range from eight to fifteen years.

MISS HELEN HOPEKIRK, whose successful *début* at the Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts was referred to in our last week's issue, made her first appearance in this country last Saturday at an extra Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace. The young lady played the Pianoforte Concerto of the Norwegian composer M. Greg, and conquered its intricacies with remarkable skill, displaying at the same time an elastic and sympathetic touch. Miss Hopekirk also executed Chopin's Nocturne in E flat, and the *finale* of Schumann's 'Études Symphoniques.' A new soprano from America, Miss Louisa Mills, and Mr. Charles White, a new tenor, made a favourable impression. Mr. Manns was the conductor.

At the Students' Orchestral Concert of the 19th

inst. in St. James's Hall, Mr. Walter Macfarren conductor, M. Sauton *chef d'attaque*, the "Dead March" in 'Saul' was played as a tribute to the memory of the late Princess Alice, and by a curious coincidence an 'Elegy' for solo and chorus, "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God," in memory of the late H. J. Cockram, who won the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship, and lost his life in the Princess Alice steamer, was performed, the composition of Mr. Myles Birket Foster, a fellow-student with Master Cockram. The solo part was sung by Miss Amy Aylward. Besides the pupils of the institution, whose MS. works were produced, and who displayed their ability as solo instrumentalists, former students who have commenced a professional career as vocalists and instrumentalists were included in the programme, into the details of which it is not expedient to enter, as Students' Concerts ought not to be criticized like the performances of artists.

At his last organ recital, Sir Herbert Oakeley, who was to have held some years since an appointment in the household of the late Princess Alice, introduced, as a tribute to her memory, his 'Funeral March.'

THE balance-sheet of the late Norwich Musical Festival proves what has been urged in the *Athenæum*, that the triennial meetings are not financially beneficial to the cause of charity, owing to the exorbitant terms paid to star singers, whose appearance does not bring back the money they receive. The item of "principal vocalists" amounts to 1,406*l.*, the amount paid to the band is 799*l.* 3*s.*, and to the chorus singers 363*l.*, so that the two charges for orchestra and chorus are less than the sum paid to the artists who are termed "principal vocalists." The total receipts were 4,140*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, the total expenditure 3,828*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 312*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, from which, however, must be deducted the surplus of the festival of 1875, 122*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, so that the actual profit of the meeting of 1878 was only 189*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and if a few of the English singers had not given their gratuitous aid for a ballad concert on the concluding night of the festival in St. Andrew's Hall, after the morning performance of the 'Messiah,' there would have been a deficiency. It is utterly impossible that any provincial musical festival can supply the local charities with a surplus worthy of any notice, unless the managers take the bold course of not engaging so-called stars, who are no stars, on extravagant terms for singing a few airs.

THE *Morning Post* of the 20th inst. has the annexed paragraph relative to the celebration of the birthday of Prof. Ella on the 19th inst.:—"The anniversary of the birthday of the well-known director of the Musical Union was celebrated last night at his house in Victoria Square, when the usual 'intellectual menu' was provided. On this occasion theology was represented by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A.; medicine, by Mr. F. Seymour Haden and Mr. W. Bowman, F.R.S.; science, by Prof. Owen; sculpture, by Mr. T. Thornycroft; art-literature, by Mr. C. Grueneisen; finance, by Mr. T. Phillips; the army, by General Clerk, R.A.; the navy, by Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, K.C.B.; law, by Mr. John Horatio Lloyd; the legislature, by Mr. A. Otway, M.P.; music, by Signor Lablache and Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac.; the drama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, M.A.; architecture, by Mr. J. Belcher; and international commerce, by Mr. A. H. Novelli, M.A. Sir Michael Costa and Mr. J. E. Millais were unable to be present; but the gathering was a remarkable one, the veteran professor celebrating his seventy-sixth birthday amid the congratulations of his friends both far and near."

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT is recovering from the effects of an operation which has restored the sight of one of his eyes, and is now completing his new opera based on Kleist's play, 'Das Käthchen von Heilbronn,' the overture to which has been played at the Norwich festival and at the Crystal Palace.

MISS ALICE BORTON has won the Cipriani Exhibition, and Miss Maud Cornish the Westmoreland Scholarship, at the competitions at the Royal Academy of Music on the 23rd inst. The examiners were Prof. Macfarren, the Principal, Messrs. Leslie, Brinley Richards, Cox, Holmes, Lunn, and Signor Randegger.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA's oratorio 'Eli' was performed by the Musical Union in Sydney, at the Guildhall, in aid of the fund for the erection of a large concert-room in that city.

At the Hippodrome in Paris it is proposed to give a series of festival concerts, the first of which took place on the 17th inst., with marked success both financially and artistically; 15,000 persons were present. The conductor was M. Vizentini, ex-Director of the Lyrique; there were over 450 executants, choral and orchestral. The band numbered 110 stringed instruments. M. Gounod conducted a new religious March and his 'Gallia' Cantata. M. Massenet directed the performance of excerpts from his opera, 'Le Roi de Lahore.' M. Saint-Saëns had the *bâton* for the execution of his March, 'Orient et Occident.' The three French composers, representative musicians of the present period, were greatly cheered. M. Guilmaut presided at the organ of Cavallé-Coll. The 'Marche Hongroise' of Berlioz, from his 'Damnation de Faust,' electrified the hearers. The 'Bénédiction des Poignards' of Meyerbeer and the Prayer from Auber's 'Masaniello' were immensely applauded. Weber's Overture to 'Oberon' was executed. The acoustic properties of the Hippodrome, thus converted into a concert-hall, are excellent.

DR. VON BÜLOW has conducted, at the Opera-house in Hanover, the Russian opera by Glinka, 'A Life for the Czar,' produced for the first time in Germany. The work is a great success.

DRAMA

LYCEUM.—'HAMLET,' MONDAY, December 30.

MR. HENRY IRVING, Sole Lessee and Manager. On MONDAY EVENING, December 30, and Every Evening, at half-past Seven, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of 'HAMLET.' Hamlet, Mr. IRVING; Claudius, Mr. Barrett; Polonius, Mr. Chippendale; Laertes, Mr. F. Cooper; Horatio, Mr. Swinbourne; Rosencrantz, Mr. Elwood; Guildensterner, Mr. Pinero; Osvio, Mr. Kyrie Bellow; Marcellus, Mr. Gibson; Bernardo, Mr. Tapping; Francisco, Mr. Robinson; Reynaldo, Mr. Cartwright; Priest, Mr. Collet; Boscawen, Mr. Harwood; First Player, Mr. Beaumont; Second Player, Mr. Everard; First Gravedigger, Mr. S. Johnson; Second Gravedigger, Mr. A. Andrews; Ghost of Hamlet's Father, Mr. Vead; Gertrude, Miss Pannocott; Player Queen, Miss Sedley; and Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry. The curtain will rise punctually on 'Hamlet' at half-past Seven. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday.—Box Office of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Hurst, open from Ten till Five, where seats may be taken one month in advance. Prices:—Private Boxes, Three Guineas to one Guinea and a-half; Stalls, Ten Shillings; Dress Circle, Six Shillings; Upper Circle, Three Shillings; Pit, Two Shillings; Gallery, One Shilling.—Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

LYCEUM.—'HAMLET,' MONDAY, December 30.

THE WEEK.

GAIETY.—'Jack the Giant Killer,' Pantomime. By H. J. Byron.

AQUARIUM.—'Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp,' Pantomime. By the Brothers Grinn.

AT two of the theatres, the Gaiety and the Aquarium, the pantomimes were produced on the 21st of December, instead of the 26th. Those who care to look back to the origin of such entertainments will accept this date as appropriate, since the great Roman feasts, to which most forms of Christmas amusements are traceable, were intended to celebrate the return of the sun, which, on the 21st, has attained its southernmost declension. There are no very special features in either of the pantomimes indicated. 'Jack the Giant Killer,' given at the Gaiety, is an old piece revived, the original version having been performed at the Princess's in 1859. It is neither better nor worse than more recent pieces of its class. So much, indeed, depends, in this form of entertainment, upon allusions to current events and the like, and so little upon treatment of legend, that a pantomime can scarcely be spoken of as old. Mr. Byron

reconciles the story of Jack the Giant Killer with the legends of the Round Table, and presents the redoubtable Jack as one of Arthur's belted knights, and afterwards as an earl. There is nothing very important or characteristic in the topical songs and the like which are introduced. Some warlike ditties failed to commend themselves to the public. So badly sung were these, however, their reception can scarcely be taken to indicate a subsidence of the war fever. The electric light, fraudulent bank directors, and other matters of current interest were mentioned. A singularly effective "flying dance" was introduced in the opening. In the harlequinade the admirable entertainment of Lieut. Cole and his merry men, the cleverest ventriloquial performance that has been seen for many years, was given.

'Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp,' at the Aquarium, is by the Brothers Grinn, the now well-known adaptors of fairy legend. It is a prettily conceived and executed pantomime, in which Mr. Paul Martinetti displays some admirable fooling. The general cast was good, though some want of preparation and some tendency to gag on the part of the low comedian interfered with the first representation. Miss Kate Phillips and Mr. Collette also took part in the representation. The allusions in this piece were very similar to those in that previously named. Like it, too, the Aquarium pantomime introduced some patriotic songs, which were indifferently delivered and provoked little enthusiasm. The transformation scene was ingenious and appropriate. A double set of pantomimists takes part in the harlequinade. As regards the Paulo family, however, the term pantomime is strangely misapplied. So far from observing the silence necessary to pantomime, these performers are absolutely garrulous.

Dramatic Gossip.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & Co. will publish in January a new tragedy, entitled 'Brian Boru,' by J. T. B. The scene of the drama is laid in Ireland at the beginning of the eleventh century, but the work has merely a basis of fact, and only touches the skirts of history.

'L'ÉCOLE DES MÈRES' has been revived at the Odéon, with Madame Marie Bergé in the rôle of Angélique, one of the best of the feminine studies of Marivaux. At the same house a one-act trifle of M. de Porto Riche, 'Les Deux Fautes,' has been successfully rendered by Mlle. Hélène Petit and Madame Kekler.

THE *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres* states that Sir Richard Wallace has decided to purchase the Théâtre Ventadour, and to make a present of it to the city of Paris. It recommends that the name of the house and the adjoining place should be altered to Wallace.

WE hear of the death at Suresnes, in his sixty-fifth year, of Pierre Charles Joseph Auguste Lefranc, a well-known vaudevillist, collaborator with M. Labiche in many of his Palais Royal successes.

M. RANEL has been engaged at the Porte Saint-Martin, and will appear as Paganal in the forthcoming spectacle of MM. d'Ennery and Jules Verne, 'Les Enfants du Capitaine Grant,' now in rehearsal at that theatre.

OUR Lisbon Correspondent says that Senhor Rangel da Lima, a well-known writer, has adapted for the stage the 'New Magdalen,' by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and it has been played with some success at the Theatre of D. Maria II.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. F.—T. T.—J. C.—H. D.—received.

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1 Butter Knife.....	2. 0. 3. 6.	2. 0. 3. 6.	2. 0. 3. 6.	2. 0. 3. 6.
1 Soup Ladle.....	9. 0. 11. 0.	9. 0. 11. 0.	9. 0. 11. 0.	9. 0. 11. 0.
1 Sugar Sifter.....	5. 0. 6. 0.	5. 0. 6. 0.	5. 0. 6. 0.	5. 0. 6. 0.
Total.....	8. 10. 3. 11. 19. 6. 13. 0. 6.	8. 10. 3. 11. 19. 6. 13. 0. 6.	8. 10. 3. 11. 19. 6. 13. 0. 6.	8. 10. 3. 11. 19. 6. 13. 0. 6.

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